



# Census Recensement

## Canada 1986

USER'S GUIDE  
TO  
1986 CENSUS DATA  
ON  
LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY





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Census  
Recensement

Canada 1986

Reference

# **USER'S GUIDE TO 1986 CENSUS DATA ON LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the most significant aspects of labour force activity data. It contains information concerning the questions asked, the definitions used, and the processing done to arrive at the final data. In addition, it contains a discussion of historical comparability of the 1986 Census labour force activity data to data from previous censuses. A section on data quality presents an analysis of census data from the perspective of comparability to Labour Force Survey data. In order to service the needs of the technical user, guidelines on data retrieval have also been included.

Following the 1976 Census, a working paper entitled "A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Labour Force Activity" was produced. In 1981, a similar paper presented findings on labour force activity from the 1981 Census. Further information about the 1986 labour force activity data or data from previous censuses can be obtained by contacting staff in the Labour and Household Survey Analysis Division.



## II. CENSUS LABOUR FORCE QUESTIONS

Throughout this document, reference is made to the labour force activity questions asked in the 1986 Census as well as in previous census years. The questions asked in the 1986, 1981, 1976 and 1971 Censuses as well as those asked in the Labour Force Survey are contained in Appendix A.

The 1986 labour force questions were found on the long form or 2B questionnaire and were numbered Question 25, parts (a) to (e). These questions were almost identical to the set of questions asked in 1981. Only minor wording changes were introduced in an effort to obtain more precision from respondents.

The 1971 Census questionnaire contained a different selection of questions than were asked in 1986 and 1981. In 1976, an attempt was made to make the census questions similar to those anticipated for the Labour Force Survey. The information collected in 1976 was similar to 1981 and 1986 although the questions asked differed in presentation, question wording and detail.



### III. 1986 CENSUS LABOUR FORCE DEFINITIONS

The following are the labour force definitions which were used for the 1986 Census.

#### Labour Force Activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the working age population who, in the week prior to June 3, 1986, were employed or unemployed. The remainder of the working age population is classified as not in labour force. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. The three components of the labour force are defined as below:

#### Employed

The Employed includes those persons who, during the week prior to June 3, 1986:

- (a) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

The Employed included all persons working for wages and salaries, all persons working in their own business, farm or profession, and all persons working without pay in a family farm or business during the reference week, as well as persons who were absent from their job or business because of illness, labour dispute at their place of work, vacation, etc.

Work for wages or salaries included work for wages, salaries, piece-rates, tips, commissions, "payment in kind", service as a member of a religious order, active duty in the Armed Forces, and casual work for pay such as baby-sitting, cleaning, etc. Work in own farm, business or professional practice included time spent in the operation or setting up of such enterprises, whether or not goods were sold or services were rendered and whether or not profit was made; free-lance work done for profit; selling and distributing of goods by direct distributors; as well as fishing, hunting and trapping, whether for profit or for maintenance of their family. Persons who contributed to the operation of a family farm or business owned or operated by a relative who was a member of the same household are included in the Employed as unpaid family workers.

The questionnaire instructed persons to consider themselves absent from their job or business if they were on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons. The Guide to the census questionnaire listed further reasons, specifically maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, and absence on training courses if the respondent was still receiving wages or salaries from his/her employer.

### Unemployed

The Unemployed includes those persons who, during the week prior to June 3, 1986:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
- (b) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

The Unemployed included first, those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with the reference week), and were available for work in the reference week.

Those persons who had not worked during the reference week because they had been laid off from a job to which they expected to return constitute a second element of the Unemployed. The availability criterion was applied to such persons if they also looked for work.

Persons who did not work during the reference week but had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less are also counted as unemployed. As in the case of persons on lay-off, the availability criterion was applied only if they also looked for work.

Some people who reported that they could not start work in the reference week are in fact considered as available (i.e. in the case of people already committed to another job; because of temporary illness or disability; or because of personal or family responsibilities). These answers are interpreted in the light of the person's recent job search and implied intention to find work. "Going to school" and the residual "Other" are the two responses where the person is considered truly unavailable for work and therefore not in the labour force.

### Not in Labour Force

The Not in Labour Force classification refers to those persons, who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in the labour market. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not have a job (including a job from which they were on lay-off), did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, or did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration. Most persons in this category would be students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Institutional residents were not asked the questions on labour force activity in 1986, and are therefore excluded from the labour force universe and the count of the population 15 years of age and over.

These labour force activity components were derived from responses to the labour force questions referred to in the previous chapter. More specifically, it is responses to questions on hours worked in reference week, temporary lay-off or absence from job in reference week, new job to start in four weeks or less, looked for work in past four weeks, reasons unable to start work, and when last worked which were used to derive a labour force activity status. The derive was based on a system of priorities. These priorities are described in more detail in Chapter V, Section D under the heading of Edit and Imputation Project, 3. Derivation of Labour Force Tag.



#### IV. HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

One of the important uses of labour force activity data is the analysis of historical trends. Researchers are interested in quantifying changes in labour force data collected by the census which reflect changes in the economy. However, some of the differences in the data are due solely to differences in concepts, definitions and processing among the census years. These differences need to be identified and, where feasible, quantified.

In this document, differences in labour force information collected since 1971 will be examined. The charts on the following pages provide a summary of differences due to changes in questions asked, question wording, definitions and processing. Where adjustments were made, the effect of the adjustment has been indicated. It is important to note that it was not always possible to adjust the data.

##### A. 1971/1986 Comparisons

In Chart 1, labour force activity defined in 1986 terms is compared to data from 1971.<sup>1</sup> All adjustments shown in this chart have been made to the 1986 data to make it comparable to 1971.

Table 1 presents labour force activity data from 1971 and 1986 as well as 1986 data redefined to be historically comparable to 1971 labour force activity concepts. In Table 2, the differences in 1986 data using 1986 and 1971 are displayed in more detail.

Users who are interested in comparing 1986 data to data from previous censuses dating back to 1971 are advised to obtain 1986 data based on 1971 concepts. A historically comparable table was included in the Labour Force Activity publication (Catalogue No. 93-111). This table includes data from 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

##### B. 1976/1986 Comparisons

A comparison of differences between 1976 and 1986 concepts and definitions is presented in Chart 2. In this case, all adjustments were made to the 1976 data to make it as comparable as possible to the 1986 labour force concept. Table 3 contains 1976 data (adjusted to 1986 concepts and as published) as well as 1986 data.

##### C. 1981/1986 Comparisons

The 1986 labour force questions were virtually unchanged from those asked in 1981. For the lay-off response to Question 39 (b) in 1981, the time restriction was 26 weeks (given in instruction booklet) whereas in 1986 no time restriction was given. In addition, in 1986 the phrase "from a job to which you expect to return" was added to the lay-off response to Question 25 (b).

<sup>1</sup> Users interested in a similar comparison for 1981 and 1971 can refer to the 1981 Summary Guide Sample Population, page 118.

There was, however, a processing change which had an effect on the labour force activity data. In 1981, respondents were asked the following question on school attendance:

35. Have you attended a school, college or university at any time since last September? (Include attendance at elementary or secondary schools, business or trade schools, community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, etc.)

Mark one box only.

- 01 No
- 02 Yes, full-time
- 03 Yes, part-time, day or evening

This question was used in determining if persons were available to work. Persons on temporary lay-off or with a new job to start, who indicated that they attended elementary or secondary school full time, were considered unavailable to work. These persons were classified as NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE.

In 1986, this question was dropped from the questionnaire.

In order to assess the effect of not having a school attendance question in 1986, the 1981 labour force categories were derived without utilizing the school attendance information. The results showed a significant difference for the population 15-19 years of age. As a result, it was decided to include a special note in all publications containing labour force activity data. The note was as follows:

The census labour force activity concepts have not changed between 1981 and 1986. However, the processing of the data was modified causing some differences. In the 1986 Census, contrary to previous censuses, a question on school attendance was not asked. This question was used to edit the labour force activity variable, specifically, unemployment. Consequently, the processing differences affect the unemployed population and are mostly concentrated among the 15-19-year age group. The table on the following page indicates the magnitude of the effect upon the data, at the Canada level.

**Labour Force Activity, 1981 Census of Canada**

<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1981 Census (as published in 1981)</b>	<b>1981 Census (using 1986 processing)</b>	<b>% change</b>
Labour force 15 years and over	12,054,150	12,081,280	0.23
Employed	11,167,915	11,167,915	no change
Unemployed	886,235	913,365	3.06
Not in the labour force	6,555,135	6,528,005	-0.41
Labour force 15-19 years	1,073,945	1,098,390	2.28
Employed	906,705	906,705	no change
Unemployed	167,240	191,680	14.61
Not in the labour force	1,229,630	1,205,190	-1.99
Labour force 20 years and over	10,980,205	10,982,890	0.02
Employed	10,261,210	10,261,210	no change
Unemployed	718,995	721,685	0.37
Not in the labour force	5,325,505	5,322,815	-0.05

**Chart 1. 1971/1986 Labour Force Comparability**

Condition	1971 definition	1986 definition	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data
(a) Unpaid family workers				
(i) General	- Separate question asked on hours of unpaid family work.	- Respondents were instructed to include hours of unpaid work in their answer to the "hours worked" question.	Not possible	Impact unknown
(ii) Female farm labourers who worked less than 20 hours per week	- Excluded from labour force; included in "not in the labour force".	- Included in "employed" and therefore "in the labour force."	No	In tables containing 1986 data defined according to 1971 definition, these persons are included in the "labour force". <sup>1</sup>
(b) Persons looking for work and also absent from work	- Included in "unemployed".	- Included in "employed".	Yes	In 1986, there were 132,320 employed persons who would have been considered unemployed according to the 1971 definition.
(c) Persons with a "new job to start"	- No question asked - Most people probably reported as "not in the labour force" in 1971. <sup>2</sup>	- Included in "unemployed".	Yes	There were approximately 54,570 persons or 4% of the 1986 unemployed who would have been assigned as "not in the labour force" according to the 1971 definition.

**Chart 1. 1971/1986 Labour Force Comparability - Continued**

Condition	1971 definition	1986 definition	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data
(d) Persons looking for work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respondents were asked if they had looked for work in the previous week.</li> <li>- Instructions stated that "yes" was to be marked if respondent would have looked for work except for temporary illness or belief that no work was available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respondents were asked if they had looked for work in the previous four weeks.</li> <li>- No instructions given.</li> </ul>	Not possible	Impact unknown
(e) Persons on "lay-off"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Separate question asked.</li> <li>- According to the Instruction Booklet, the lay-off period was confined to 30 days or less.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lay-off combined with absence from job into one question.</li> <li>- There was no restriction on the length of the lay-off.</li> </ul>	Not possible	Impact unknown
(f) Availability for work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No question on "availability for work", persons looking for work and not available were classified as "unemployed".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persons looking for work and not available<sup>3</sup> were classified as "not in the labour force".</li> </ul>	Yes	There were 146,460 persons not in the labour force in 1986 who would have been considered "unemployed" according to the 1971 definition.

**Chart 1. 1971/1986 Labour Force Comparability - Concluded**

Condition	1971 definition	1986 definition	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data
(g) Institutional residents	Institutional residents were asked the labour force questions but were classified as "not in the labour force".	Institutional residents were not asked the labour force questions and were excluded from the population 15 years and over.	Yes <sup>4</sup>	There were 283,250 institutional residents in 1986 who were not included in the population 15 years and over. According to 1976 definition, these persons would be considered "not in the labour force".
	Institutional residents were included in the population 15 years and over when calculating participation rates.	Institutional residents were excluded from the population 15 years and over when calculating participation rates.	-	This adjustment, as well as previous mentioned factors, causes the participation rate in 1986 to be 0.5 percentage points higher in 1986 than it would have been using 1971 definitions.

- 1 Evaluation of the 1971 labour force data revealed that there was an overestimate of approximately 25% in the data for the employed unpaid family workers. In 1986, comparisons with the Labour Force Survey would seem to indicate an underestimate for this group. Thus, the effect of excluding the female farm labourers with less than 20 hours of work is probably of less importance than the response errors associated with this segment of the employed. For this reason, although theoretically such workers should be excluded from the employed in 1986 in making comparisons with 1971, such an exclusion may lead to less comparable rather than more comparable data. Therefore, data in published historical tables include these persons in 1986.
- 2 In 1971, no question or instruction on "new job" was included in the material distributed to respondents. If they had inquired of the Census Representative or Telephone Assistance Service, they would have been told to consider themselves as "absent". From the data however, it seems unlikely that any significant number of respondents did so.
- 3 Persons "going to school" or not available for "other reasons".
- 4 For historical tables using the labour force as the universe, no adjustment is required.

Table 1. Labour Force Activity of the Population 15 Years and Over for the Census Years  
of (a) 1971, (b) 1986 Redefined for Historical Comparability to 1971 and (c) 1986,  
Canada

	1971	1986 redefined for historical comparability	1986
Population 15 years and over	15,189,505	19,917,355	19,634,100
Total labour force	8,813,340	13,141,750	13,049,860
Employed	8,817,380	11,569,895	11,702,215
Unemployed	695,960	1,571,850	1,347,640
Not in the labour force	6,376,165	6,775,605	6,584,240
Participation rate	58.0%	66.0%	66.5%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	12.0%	10.3%

**Table 2. Comparison of 1986 Labour Force Activity Data According to 1986 Definition and 1971 Definition**

		1986 definition				
		Labour force				
1971 definition	Total population 15 years and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Institutional residents
Total population 15 years and over	19,917,355	13,049,860	11,702,215	1,347,640	6,584,240	283,255
Population 15 years and over excluding Institutional residents	19,634,100	13,049,860	11,702,215	1,347,640	6,584,240	-
Labour force	13,141,750	12,995,285	11,702,215	1,293,070	146,460	-
Employed	11,569,895	11,569,895	11,569,895	-	-	-
Unemployed	1,571,850	1,425,390	132,320	1,293,070	146,460	-
Total not in the labour force	6,775,605	54,570	-	54,570	6,437,785	283,255
Institutional residents	283,255	-	-	-	-	283,255
Other not in the labour force	6,492,350	54,570	-	-	6,437,785	-

**Chart 2. 1976/1986 Labour Force Comparability**

Condition	1976 definition	1986 definition	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data
(a) Unpaid family work	- Separate question asked on unpaid family work.	- Respondents were instructed to include hours of unpaid work in their answer to the "hours worked" question.	Not possible	Impact unknown
(b) Absence from job	- Separate question on absence from job which followed the lay-off and new job questions. - Absence without pay on training courses or educational leave was included if job was being held for their return.	- Absence from job and lay-off combined into one question.  - Absence on training courses was to be included only if wages/salaries was being paid by employer.	Not possible	Impact unknown
(c) Persons on lay-off	- Separate question asked.	- Lay-off combined with absence from job into one question.	Not possible	Impact unknown
(d) Reference periods (i) persons looking for work	- Respondents were asked if they had looked for work in the previous week.	- Respondents were asked if they had looked for work in the previous four weeks.	Not possible	Impact unknown
(ii) Persons on lay-off	- According to the Instruction Booklet, the lay-off period was confined to 30 days or less.	- There was no restriction on the length of the lay-off. The question specified from a job to which you expect to return.	Not possible	Impact unknown

Note: See footnote at the end of Chart 2.

**Chart 2. 1976/1986 Labour Force Comparability - Continued**

Condition	1976 definition	1986 definition	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data
(iii) Persons with a new job to start	- Question asked whether respondents had a new job to start at a definite date.	- Question asked whether respondents had a new job to start within four weeks from the reference week.	Not possible	Impact unknown
(e) Availability to start work	- Availability question allowed for only a yes or no response. <sup>1</sup>	- Respondents were given a choice of reasons why they were not available: - already had a job; - own temporary illness; - family responsibilities; - going to school; - other reasons.	Not possible	Impact unknown
(f) Looking for work (not on lay-off or with new job to start)	- If the availability question was answered "no", classified as "not in the labour force"; otherwise, classified as "unemployed".	- If the availability question was answered "going to school" or "other reasons", classified as "not in the labour force"; otherwise, classified as "unemployed".	Not possible to adjust 1976 data to 1986 concepts	Impact unknown
(g) Persons on lay-off and looking for work, or persons with a new job to start and looking for work	- If in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school, classified as "not in the labour force"; otherwise, classified as "unemployed".	- no question on school attendance was asked. If the availability question was answered "going to school" or "other reasons", classified as "not in the labour force"; otherwise, classified as "unemployed".	Yes	10,290 persons who were unemployed in 1976 would have been classified as "not in the labour force" according to 1986 concepts. An additional 3,625 persons who were not in the labour in 1976 would be unemployed using 1986 concepts.

**Chart 2. 1976/1986 Labour Force Comparability - Concluded**

Condition	1971 definition	1986 definition	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data
(h) Persons on lay-off or with a new job to start (not looking for work)	- If in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school, classified as "not in the labour force"; otherwise, classified as "unemployed".	- Classified as "unemployed".	Yes	21,735 persons who were not in the labour force in 1976 would have been unemployed using 1986 concepts.
(i) Institutional residents	- Classified as "not in the labour force". - Included in the population 15 years and over when calculating participation rates.	- Not asked labour force questions. - Not included in the population 15 years and over when calculating participation rates.	Yes	There were 206,080 institutional residents in 1976 who would have been excluded from the "not in labour force" category according to 1986 concepts.  The 1976 participation rate would have been 0.8% higher according to 1986 concepts.

<sup>1</sup> The Instruction Booklet included instructions to mark "yes" to the "looking for work" question if the respondent would have looked for work except for temporary illness, indefinite lay-off from a job to which they expected to be called back, or their belief that no work was available in their community. The question on "availability for work" provided for "yes" and "no" responses only. The instructions stated that "no" should be marked if the respondent was unavailable because he/she was going to school, already had a job, was temporarily ill, or had personal or family responsibilities. These conflicting instructions for persons temporarily ill may have led to some confusion on the part of respondents. Therefore, some of these persons may have been assigned as "unemployed" and others as "not in the labour force". However, the actual impact is unknown because there is no way of determining the number of respondents who referred to the Instruction Booklet. In 1986, persons who said they could not start work because they already had a job, were temporarily ill or disabled, or had personal or family responsibilities, were considered as being available for work, and were therefore included in the "unemployed" category.

Table 3. Labour Force Activity of the Population 15 Years and Over for the Census Years of (a) 1976, (b) 1976 Redefined for Historical Comparability to 1986 and (c) 1986, Canada

	1976	1976 redefined for historical comparability	1986
Population 15 years and over	17,096,430	16,890,350	19,634,100
Total labour force	10,261,660	10,276,730	13,049,860
Employed	9,561,695	9,561,695	11,702,215
Unemployed	699,965	715,035	1,347,640
Not in the labour force	6,834,765	6,613,625	6,584,240
Participation rate	60.0%	60.8%	66.5%
Unemployment rate	6.8%	7.0%	10.3%

## V. 1986 CENSUS FIELD OPERATIONS AND PROCESSING

### A. Field Operations

#### 1. Coverage

The 1986 Census labour force questions were included on the long questionnaire (Form 2B) which was distributed to a one in five sample of households within Canada as well as government employees and Armed Forces personnel abroad. The enumeration was conducted using two enumeration techniques, namely self-enumeration and canvasser. Self-enumeration was used to collect data from approximately 98% of households. Questionnaires were dropped off by enumerators, and respondents were instructed to complete them as of June 3, 1986. Thus, for these people, the reference week referred to in the labour force questions was the last week of May 1986.

For the remaining 2% of the population, canvasser methods were used. A Census Representative delivered the questionnaire and remained in the presence of the respondent until it was completed. Generally, canvassers were used in institutions and in sparsely populated regions of the country. Due to the time needed by the canvassers, the enumeration period may have spanned from early in May to late in June. Consequently, for this segment of the population, the reference period referred to in the labour force questions was likely not the last week of May, but rather an unspecified period earlier or later than this.

The labour questions on the 1986 Census questionnaire were not asked of institutional residents or persons 14 years of age or less.

#### 2. Field Processing

During the field edit stage, a mandatory follow-up was required for the following labour questions if no information was provided by the respondent: Question 25 on labour force activity, Question 26 on when last worked, Question 27 (a) on industry and Question 29 (a) on occupation. In addition, if no information was provided for more than five non-mandatory questions, follow-up was required. Enumerators first attempted to contact respondents by telephone. If the required data could not be obtained in this fashion, a field follow-up was done.

The intention of these field mandatory follow-up rules was to ensure more complete response to the labour questions.

### B. Regional Office Processing

Little processing was required for the labour force activity data at the Regional Office processing stage. All data were left exactly as reported with the exception of the rounding off of fractional values reported for the "hours worked" question and the coding of any answers written in by a respondent for which an appropriate answer box existed.

In addition, at a later stage of Regional Office processing, manual editing of Question 26 on when last worked occurred if evidence indicated that the respondent had retired before January 1, 1985. In this case, the "Before 1985" box was checked.

C. Head Office Processing

There was no manipulation of labour data at the Head Office processing stage. All responses were left unchanged.

D. Edit and Imputation Project

1. **Multiple Resolutions**

The first step of the edit and imputation stage was designed to resolve multiple responses to the labour force questions. The following priorities were assigned to do this resolution.

25(a) Hours worked

A write-in of a number of hours was given preference over a response of "None", if both answers existed.

25(b) Absence from work

A response of "On lay-off" was given highest priority, followed by "on vacation, ill, on strike, etc." followed by a response of "No".

25(c) New job to start within four weeks

A response of "Yes" took priority over a response of "No".

25(d) Looked for work

A response of "full-time" took priority over "part-time", "No" had the lowest priority.

25(e) Availability to start work

The priorities from highest to lowest were as follows: going to school, other reasons, had a job, temporary illness, personal or family responsibilities and could have started work.

26 When last worked

"In 1986" was selected first, followed by "In 1985", "Before 1985" and "Never worked in lifetime".

The incidence of multiple responses was very low. It ranged from approximately 0.03% for Question 25(c) on new job to start, to approximately 0.17% for Question 25(e) reason why not available to start work last week.

2. **Edit and Imputation Process**

The purpose of the edit and imputation processing stage was to clean the data, to eliminate non-response and to remove inconsistencies between the various labour data fields. The editing and imputation was accomplished using the CANEDIT system.

In the first stage of the operation, conditions which must not exist in the final data were specified. For example, because the labour questions are applicable only to persons 15 years of age or over, a rule was specified to ensure the detection of any data which was accidentally reported by a person younger than 15. Rules were also specified to detect situations where data were expected and not supplied, as well as situations where responses to two or more of the labour questions appeared to be inconsistent. The specifications for all such problematic situations were grouped together and subsequently known as conflict rules.

The conflict rules were divided into three hierarchies. Once processing of hierarchy I was completed, the values assigned to variables involved in this first set of conflict rules could not be subsequently changed. Similarly, the assignments made in hierarchy II could not be changed during the final processing in hierarchy III.

Respondent's answers were individually compared against this set of conflict rules. In the event that a respondent's answer contained one or more of the situations described in the conflict rules, the record was flagged for imputation. If no conflict was found in the responses, the data were accepted as given.

Where records were flagged, imputation was accomplished using a hot-deck approach. The hot-deck contained conflict-free records which had been processed immediately prior to the record currently being imputed. When imputation was required, these conflict-free records were searched to find a "donor". A donor was a conflict-free record which was identical in certain pertinent fields with the record being imputed. Records were grouped into 17 strata according to age, sex and collective dwelling type. It was mandatory that a donor record be supplied from the same stratum.

Furthermore, each of the labour variables had an additional set of matching conditions, called auxiliary constraints, which were used to identify a suitable donor record. For example, in the imputation of data on "hours worked in reference week" for women between 20 and 24 years of age, a match was required on the response to aboriginal status, presence of children at home and on educational attainment. If no donor record could be found which satisfied all auxiliary constraints, the constraints were relaxed one at a time until a donor was found.

Investigation has shown that there was very little change between the distribution of conflict-free records before imputation and the final distribution after.

### **3. Derivation of Labour Force Tag**

At the completion of the imputation process, the conflict-free responses to the labour force questions were used to derive the labour force activity variable. A priority system was developed to assign persons to the "employed", "unemployed" or "not in the labour force" categories. Essentially, the priorities worked in the following manner: highest priority was given to a positive response to the "hours worked" question. These people, along with those who reported that they had a job from which they were absent, were assigned as being employed. Following these assignments, persons who were on temporary lay-off or had a new job to

start within four weeks or persons who had looked for work in the previous four weeks and were available to start work<sup>2</sup> were assigned to the unemployed. All other persons were assigned as not in the labour force.

In total the population 15 years and over was divided into 21 categories as outlined below.

### Employed

- 1 Worked in reference week - Armed Forces
- 2 Worked in reference week - Civilian
- 3 Absent from job in reference week - Armed Forces
- 4 Absent from job in reference week - Civilian

### Unemployed

- 5 Experienced - On temporary lay-off - Did not look for work
- 6 Experienced - On temporary lay-off - Looked for full-time work
- 7 Experienced - On temporary lay-off - Looked for part-time work
- 8 Experienced - New job to start - Did not look for work
- 9 Experienced - New job to start - Looked for full-time work
- 10 Experienced - New job to start - Looked for part-time work
- 11 Inexperienced - New job to start - Did not look for work
- 12 Inexperienced - New job to start - Looked for full-time work
- 13 Inexperienced - New job to start - Looked for part-time work
- 14 Experienced - Looked for work - Looked for full-time work
- 15 Experienced - Looked for work - Looked for part-time work
- 16 Inexperienced - Looked for work - Looked for full-time work
- 17 Inexperienced - Looked for work - Looked for part-time work

### Not in the labour force

- 18 Last worked in 1986
- 19 Last worked in 1985
- 20 Last worked before 1985
- 21 Never worked in lifetime

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<sup>2</sup> Persons who had looked for work in the past four weeks were only considered as unavailable to start work if they indicated that they were "going to school" or "other reasons" in Question 25 (e). The availability criteria was only applied to persons on temporary lay-off or with a new job to start if they also looked for work in the past four weeks.

## VI. 1986 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Labour Force Survey provides monthly estimates of employment and unemployment. In evaluating the quality of the 1986 Census, data comparisons between census and Labour Force Survey data form the major component of the certification procedure. The following Labour Force Survey definitions as well as a review of the major methodological and conceptual differences between the census and the survey are provided as a background to the data comparisons presented in Chapter VII of this document.

### A. Labour Force Survey Definitions

#### **Labour Force**

The labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

#### **Employed**

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work<sup>3</sup> at all;
- (b) had a job but were not at work due to:
  - own illness or disability;
  - personal or family responsibilities;
  - bad weather;
  - labour dispute;
  - vacation;
  - other reason not specified above (excluding persons on lay-off and persons whose job attachment was to a job to start at a definite date in the future).

#### **Unemployed**

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available<sup>4</sup> for work;

<sup>3</sup> Work includes any work for pay or profit, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work where unpaid family work is defined as unpaid work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the household.

<sup>4</sup> Persons in this group meeting the following criteria are regarded as available:

- (a) were full-time students seeking part-time work who also met condition (b) below (Full-time students looking for full-time work are classified as not available for work in the reference week.);
- (b) reported that there was no reason why they could not take a job in reference week, or if they could not take a job it was because of own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, or already had a job.

- (b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on lay-off<sup>5</sup> and were available for work;
- (c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week, and were available for work.

#### Not in the labour force

Those persons in the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.

### B. Census/Labour Force Survey Comparisons

#### 1. Difference in Assignment of Labour Force Activity Status

The census has attempted over the past decade to bring its labour force definition more closely in line with that used by the Labour Force Survey. Most changes to question wording have been made for this purpose. However, there are differences which still exist between the two sources in the assignment of a labour force activity status. These differences are largely due to the nature of the questions asked by the two surveys. The census bases its labour force activity assignments on the responses to one five-part question. The survey, on the other hand, asks a far more extensive set of labour questions. The labour force questions asked on the 1986 Census and May 1986 Labour Force Survey questionnaires are included in Appendix A of this document.

Among the differences in questions asked, one of the most significant is the inclusion in the Labour Force Survey of a question on school attendance. This information is used in determining a respondent's availability to start work. In the 1986 Census, no question on school attendance was asked. This was a change from the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

This difference had the following effect on the treatment of full-time students by the survey and census:

In the survey, full-time students who are on lay-off or have a new job to start in four weeks (not also looking for work) as well as full-time students who are looking for full-time work are considered not in the labour force. Full-time students who are looking for part-time work are considered unemployed if they are available to start work (based on Question 63).

In the census, no question on school attendance was included on the questionnaire. Therefore, full-time students could not be identified. Persons were only considered as unavailable if they looked for work either full or part time and indicated that they were not available to start work because they were "going to school" or "other reasons" in Question 25(e). There was no exclusion of any persons who did not look for work and were on lay-off or had a new job to start within four weeks, from the unemployed labour force.

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5 Persons are classified as being on lay-off only when they expect to return to the job from which they were laid off.

The reference week for the census was the last week of May 1986. The two closest reference weeks for the Labour Force Survey were the weeks ending May 16, 1986 and June 20, 1986. The end of May and the early part of June is an extremely volatile period in the labour market. Seasonal workers are entering or leaving the labour force depending on their particular occupation, and many students are looking for or starting jobs upon completion of their school courses. The estimates for June are subject to more variability than those for May because the bulk of the students are in transition at this time. Therefore, when comparing census and survey data, larger discrepancies can be expected between the census and the June data than between census and May survey data. For this reason, most of the analysis in the following section uses survey data from May, although the June data is often presented for reference purposes.

## **2. Enumeration Methods**

The Labour Force Survey is conducted by canvassers whereas census questionnaires are completed by a self-enumeration process. It is conceivable that, for certain questions, the presence of an enumerator who can provide the respondent with a clarification of the question or who can probe into certain aspects of the respondent's answer may elicit more precise data.

## **3. Sample Size**

The labour force questions are contained on the long form census questionnaire which is distributed to persons in every fifth household in Canada for a total of approximately 5.5 million respondents. The May and June Labour Force Survey data are based on a sample of 52,800 households or about 112,000 respondents.

## **4. Coverage**

The Labour Force Survey excludes persons living in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, on Indian Reserves, outside Canada, and working in the Armed Forces. The census includes these persons. However, in making comparisons between census and survey data, the census data are restricted to only those geographic areas covered by the survey. In addition, Armed Forces personnel are excluded.

## **5. Other Considerations**

Different systems are used by the two data sources to weight their sample populations up to a total population count. Certain differences in the estimates can be attributed to the variation in these methods.



## VII. DATA QUALITY

### A. Comparisons With the Labour Force Survey

Tables referred to in this chapter can be found in Appendix B at the end of this document. The percentage standard deviations associated with the May and June Labour Force Survey estimates are used as a measure of sampling error. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of the variability in the estimate of a characteristic which could be expected if repeated samples of the same type were used to derive these estimates. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding true value would be less than one standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times as large.

#### 1. Employment

The census estimate of employed persons compared very well to the estimate from the May Labour Force Survey. The census estimate of 11,553,700 was 0.31% lower than that of the May survey. The number of employed men from the census was slightly higher than the number reported by the May survey, while the estimate of employed women was lower from the census. For both men and women, the percentage difference between the census and survey estimates was within two standard deviations of the survey result (Table 4).

Provincially, the greatest difference between the census and May survey estimates occurred in Quebec where the census estimate of the employed was 1.58% lower than the May survey figure. This result, however, was within two standard deviations of the survey estimate.

Generally, the census estimates compared less favourably with the June survey estimates, particularly in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Only in the Prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta did the percentage difference between the census and June survey estimates come within two standard deviations of the June survey estimate.

The employment estimate from the census and survey can be broken down into components - persons who worked specific hours during the reference week and persons who were absent during the reference week due to vacation, illness, etc. Comparisons at this level of detail revealed the following data quality problems.

#### (a) Hours Worked in Reference Week

The census estimates of persons working less than 30 hours a week were lower than the estimate from the May Labour Force Survey. Most of the discrepancy was noted for persons who worked 1-19 hours in the reference week. For this category, the census estimate was 16.5% lower than the May survey result. The 1-19 hours category was lower in the census in all provinces for both men and women. It appears that the census under-reported persons working in the private household industry (specifically

persons baby-sitting in a home other than their own, particularly persons in the 15-19-year age group) and persons employed in the direct seller industry such as newspaper delivery persons and door-to-door retail sellers. This problem was also encountered in 1981.

(b) Absence from Job in Reference Week

In addition to persons who worked in the reference week, the employed category is composed of persons who were absent from their job in the reference week due to vacation, illness, labour dispute at their place of work, or such other reasons as maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, etc. This component represents approximately 5% of the employed labour force. During census processing, high census estimates of persons absent from their job during the reference week were identified. The census figure exceeded that of the May survey by 28%. Though the problem existed for all ages, it was most heavily concentrated among the older population, 65 years and over. A review of a sample of questionnaires as well as summary tables revealed that many respondents indicated that they were on vacation or ill during the reference week even though they had no job. An adjustment, which affected a weighted count of approximately 150,000 persons, was made following the imputation phase to eliminate the most obvious cases of respondent error. The end result was census data on absence from job that compared well with the survey at the population 15 years and over level. Data for persons 65 years and over were significantly improved though census estimates were still higher than the survey.

It appears likely that the cause of this data problem was a misinterpretation of the census Question 25(b): Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business? The adjustment made during the processing phase was effective in correcting the problem.

**2. Unemployment**

The estimates of unemployed persons from the 1986 Census and 1986 May survey were less comparable than those of the employed. At the Canada level, the census estimate was almost 10% higher than the estimate from the May survey (Table 5). The gap between the census and survey estimates for women, at 18%, was much greater than the difference between the estimates for men. The census reported 3% more unemployed men than the May survey. However, this relatively good comparison masks compensating differences at the provincial level. In half of the provinces, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the census estimates for unemployed men exceeded those of the survey, while the reverse was true in the remaining five provinces. By contrast, for women the census estimate of the unemployed was higher than the survey in all provinces. For both men and women the estimates for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island from the census were substantially higher than from the survey.

The conceptual differences between the census and survey outlined in the previous section have their greatest effect on the unemployed sector of the population. Table 6 presents comparisons from the census and the May and June Labour Force Survey in which the survey estimates have been redefined to conform as much as possible to the census definitions and concepts.

At the Canada level, the difference between the census and May survey estimates of the unemployed decreased from 10% to 5% using the adjusted survey data. The gap between the census and the survey estimates for unemployed women decreased from 18.4% to 12.4%. For men, the census estimate of the unemployed went from being 3% higher to 1.3% lower than the adjusted survey result.

In general, the adjustment increased the survey estimate of unemployed persons. As a result, the census-survey comparisons remained the same in Prince Edward Island, worsened in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and improved in the remaining provinces.

The census-survey comparisons for unemployed women were more comparable in all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island where it was unchanged. The comparisons for men remained unchanged in Prince Edward Island and improved in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. In the remaining provinces, the adjustment to survey data resulted in a greater differential between the two sources.

In the census, the unemployed category is divided into 13 subcomponents. An analysis of these subcomponents revealed the following data quality concerns.

(a) Looked for Work in the Four Weeks Prior to Census

The census estimate of men looking for work was lower than the similar estimate from the Labour Force Survey. Ten of the thirteen categories of unemployed include persons who looked for work. Distinction is made among persons looking for full-time work, part-time work, persons who looked for work in addition to being on temporary lay-off or having a new job to start as well as separating persons with previous job experience from those who last worked prior to January 1, 1985 or never. Not all of these categories have census estimates that were lower than the survey. For example, all census estimates for persons on temporary lay-off were much higher than the survey. The lower estimate for men who looked for work was mainly a result of lower counts for the category "experienced, looked for full-time work". This component was also lower for women in the census. However, in the case of women, when all "looked" categories were aggregated, other groups compensated for the looked full-time experienced component.

The self-enumeration method of collection used in the census may have resulted in lower "looked for work" counts. In the survey, respondents uncertain if certain activities constitute job search can receive clarification from the survey interviewer. The census questionnaire indicates only some of the job search activities as examples. A similar problem existed in 1981.

(b) On Temporary Lay-off in Reference Week

Persons who were on temporary lay-off in the reference week from a job to which they expected to return were included in the total unemployed category. Three "on temporary lay-off" components are identified by the census: persons on temporary lay-off who also looked for full-time work; persons on temporary lay-off who also looked for part-time work; and

persons on temporary lay-off who did not look for work. The census estimates for all three of these categories were much higher than comparable figures from the survey for both men and women in all provinces. The "on temporary lay-off - did not look for work" component had the most significant effect on the total unemployed result since the higher estimates of persons on lay-off who also looked for work tended to compensate for lower census estimates in other "looked" categories. The "on temporary lay-off - did not look" category from the census represented 9.8% of the unemployed category while, in the May survey (adjusted), it represented only 2.8%. The higher census estimates of the unemployed for women were largely a result of the "on temporary lay-off - did not look" category.

The differences in questions asked, collection methods (self-enumeration in census versus interviewer approach in the survey) and processing likely all contribute to the different results obtained by the census and survey for persons on temporary lay-off. The key difference, however, likely stemmed from the questions asked. The census directly asked if the respondent was on temporary lay-off from a job to which he/she expected to return. Some respondents may have misinterpreted the term "on temporary lay-off" and answered "yes" because they were without a job (temporarily) but expected to have a job in the future. The survey first asked respondents if they had a job at which they did not work; if they answered "yes", they are asked to supply the reason for their absence - "on temporary lay-off" being one possible response. The survey question ensures a strong job attachment since the respondent must consider that he/she still has a job. High census counts of persons on temporary lay-off were also noted in 1981. In 1986, the phrase "from a job to which I expect to return" was added to the questionnaire itself while, in 1981, this qualification was mentioned in the guide only. In addition, in 1981, the guide stipulated that the lay-off was not to exceed 26 weeks while, in 1986, this condition was eliminated. It was hoped that the inclusion of the "expect to return" condition would result in a better comparison with the Labour Force Survey. This was not the case. In 1981, the difference between the census and survey estimate of persons on temporary lay-off - did not look for work was 131%. In 1986, the census estimate for this category increased while the survey estimate decreased resulting in a doubling of the percentage difference (269%).

(c) When Last Worked

The information from the "when last worked" question (Question 26 on the 1986 Census questionnaire) is used to divide the population 15 years and over into those persons with job experience and those with no previous job experience or experience prior to January 1, 1985 only. This information is combined with labour force responses to identify the experienced and inexperienced unemployed. The experienced unemployed together with the employed form the experienced labour force. The census estimate of persons who never worked was considerably higher (36%) than the estimate from the Labour Force Survey. The remaining categories "last worked in 1986", "in 1985" and "before 1985" were all lower in the census compared to the survey, especially for "last worked in 1985". As a result, the census estimate of the inexperienced unemployed was higher than the corresponding survey estimate. The experienced unemployed was only slightly lower in the census compared to the survey at the national level.

The higher census estimates of persons who never worked is likely linked to the exclusion on the part of respondents of casual work such as teenagers baby-sitting (in a home other than their own), daycare providers, door-to-door selling of products, newspaper delivering, etc. There may also be a recall problem for some respondents who have not worked recently.

### 3. Labour Force

The labour force is composed of persons who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week. At the Canada level, the labour force estimates from the census and May survey compare reasonably well, with a percentage difference of 0.6% (Table 7). This is not surprising since the employed population accounts for 90% of the labour force.

The large percentage differences in the unemployment estimates between the census and survey in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were reflected in the labour force estimates. The census labour force estimate was 10% higher than that of the May survey in Newfoundland and 5% higher in Prince Edward Island. It is interesting to note, however, that the labour force estimates from the census compare much better with the estimates from the June survey for these provinces. The census labour force estimates are within two standard deviations of the June survey estimates. The difference in estimates for these two provinces may well be linked to the difference in reference periods for the census and survey and the seasonal nature of the work.

As was the case for the unemployment data, the census labour force estimates were more comparable to the adjusted survey estimates (defined according to census definition). The percentage difference at the Canada level was 0.18% (Table 8).

### 4. Labour Force Activity by Age Group

#### (a) Comparison of Labour Force Activity Estimates

More detailed labour force activity data are presented for Canada in Tables 9A and 9B. Table 9A contains data from the census and May survey by age groups while Table 9B contains similar data from the census and June survey. In each table, the census data are restricted to the Labour Force Survey universe. Two sets of Labour Force Survey data are shown; survey data as published and survey data redefined according to census definitions and concepts.

Although overall the employment data from the census and May survey compare very well, the data are less comparable for the youngest (15-19 years) and oldest (65 years and over) age groups. The census estimate of persons 15-19 years of age were lower than those from the May survey by 17% while the census reported 25% more persons 65 years and over. The 15-19 and 65 years and over categories also provided the poorest comparison between the census and June survey employment data.

The census estimates of the unemployed were consistently higher than those of the May survey for all age groups. However, when the definitional differences are taken into consideration (survey data using census definition), the census estimates for 15-19- and 20-24-year-olds were lower than the May survey estimates. The 15-19-year-olds were most affected by the adjustment. The unemployed estimate from the survey using the census definition was considerably higher than the published survey estimate since there was no exclusion of persons from the unemployed category due to full-time attendance at school. The census estimate of unemployed was higher than that of the June unadjusted survey for all but the youngest age group. The census reported 6.9% fewer unemployed 15-19-year-olds than were reported in the June survey. When the census estimate for this age group was compared to the adjusted June survey result, the census estimate was 29% lower.

(b) Comparison of Economic Indicators

Table 10A presents participation rates, unemployment rates and employment population ratios from the census and May survey. Similar percentages from the census and June survey appear in Table 10B.

(i) Participation Rates

The census participation rate of 66.5% fell between the Labour Force Survey published figures of 66.1% for May 1986 and 67.4% for June 1986. The May survey estimate using census definition was 66.4%. The male participation rate from the census compared well with the May survey estimate (77.4% versus 77.2%). For women, the census participation rate of 56.0% fell between the May (55.5%) and June (56.7%) survey results.

The largest difference in participation rates from the two data sources occurred for persons 15-19 years of age. The census estimate of 47.2% was 6.6 percentage points below the May survey estimate (53.8%). The period between the end of May and mid-June is characterized by rapid changes in labour market activity for these young people as their school year finishes and they become available to participate in the labour force. The June survey participation rate of 62.6% reflected the rapid movement experienced by the 15-19-year-old population.

The census/May survey participation rate comparisons were good for the population 20-64 years of age, particularly for the 35-44-year age group where the rates differ by less than 0.2%. The census estimates of participation rate tended to be higher than the survey for old workers. For persons 65 years and over, the rates compared at 8.9% from the census and 6.9% from the May survey. The male participation rates compared extremely well between the census and May survey for the population 25-54 years of age. Census rates for persons 15-19 years of age were considerably below the survey rates while the 65 years and over population had much higher rates in the census. For females, the best comparison occurred for the 35-44-year-old population (census 72.3%, May survey 73.1%).

(ii) Unemployment Rates

The census unemployment rate of 10.3% was higher than both the May survey (9.4%) and June survey (9.1%) estimates. When definitional differences were taken into consideration, the May survey rate of 9.8% provided the best comparison. The male unemployment rate from the census (9.6%) was slightly higher than the May survey rate of 9.4%, while the census unemployment rate for women was considerably higher (11.2% compared to 9.6%).

By age group, the poorest comparisons occurred for the 15-19-year-olds (20.6% for the census compared to 16.3% for the May survey). Much of this difference, however, was attributable to definitional differences as this is the age group most likely to be in attendance at school.

Male unemployment rates from the census were slightly lower than the May survey for 20-34-year-olds and were higher than the May survey for the remaining age groups. For women, the census unemployment rates were higher than the survey in all age groups.

(iii) Employment Population Ratios

The census employment population ratio of 59.6% compared favourably with the May survey value of 59.9%. For men, the employment population ratios from the census and the May survey were equivalent at 70.0%, while the ratios for women were 49.7% (census) and 50.2% (May survey).

The ratios compared well for persons 25-54 years of age and reasonably well for persons 20-24 and 55-64 years of age. The census estimate for the 15-19 years category was considerably lower than the estimate from the May survey while, for the 65 years and over age group, the census ratio was higher than that of the survey.

## 5. Summary of Findings

- While there are some areas of non-comparability between the census and survey, in general, the data compare well. Some differences between economic estimates from the two sources can be expected due to differences in reference period, data collection methods (self-enumeration versus canvasser), question wording, processing and sample size.
- The census estimates of persons working less than 30 hours a week were lower than the estimates for the Labour Force Survey, particularly for persons who worked 1-19 hours during the reference week.
- The responses to Question 25(b) "Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?" resulted in higher estimates for both "on temporary lay-off" and "absent from job" categories of the labour force. Although the absent component was adjusted during processing, it remained a problem for persons 65 years and over. No adjustment was considered feasible to improve the "on temporary lay-off" results.

- The census estimate of males looking for work was lower than the similar estimate from the Labour Force Survey mainly due to lower counts for the category experienced looked for full-time work.
- The census estimate of persons who never worked was considerably higher than the estimate from the Labour Force Survey. The "last worked in 1986", "last worked in 1985" and the "last worked before 1985" estimates were all lower in the census compared to the survey, especially for the "last worked in 1985" response.

**B. Response Rates**

Due to the nature of the labour force activity data, response rates can be defined in several ways depending on the purpose for which the rates are being used. The labour force activity concept is based on the responses given to questions on hours worked in the reference week, lay-off or absence from a job, whether the respondent looked for work in the previous four weeks, had a new job to start, or was available to start work. In addition, the responses to a question on when the respondent last worked is used to qualify some of the labour force categories. Response rates can be viewed, therefore, in terms of the responses to the individual questions or in terms of the derived concept as a whole.

Response rate tables for the labour force activity questions appear in Appendix C. These rates represent the number of persons who answered a particular question expressed as a percentage of those who were required to give a response. The response rate for the labour force activity concept as a whole represents the number of persons who gave sufficient responses to all the labour force questions so that a decision as to whether they were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force could be made, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over.

At the Canada level, the response rate for labour force activity was 94.5%. Among the provinces and territories, the rates ranged from a high of 95.2% in Alberta to a low of 91.6% in the Northwest Territories.

## VIII. DATA RETRIEVAL

This chapter is included to aid the technical user familiar with the STATPAK data retrieval system utilized by the census.

### A. 1986 Labour Force Activity Data from the 1986 Data Base

#### 1. Variable LFTAG Used in a Non-historical Context

The 1986 labour force activity variable LFTAG is combined in the following manner to obtain components.

Employed	LFTAG 1-4
Unemployed	5-17
Labour force	1-17
Experienced labour force	1-10 14 15
Not in labour force	18-21
Population 15+ (excluding institutional residents)	1-21

$$\text{Participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force}}{\text{Population 15+} \\ (\text{excluding institutional residents})} \times 100$$

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Employment population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Population 15+} \\ (\text{excluding institutional residents})} \times 100$$

Use universe EDUCLF

#### 2. Variable LF71 Used in a Historical Context, 1986 Data Based on 1971 Definitions and Concepts

The 1986 labour force activity variable LF71 is combined in the following manner to obtain components.

Employed	LF71 1-5
Unemployed	9-11
Labour force	1-5 9-11
Experienced labour force	1-5 9 11
Not in the labour force (including institutional residents)	7 8
Population 15 years and over (including institutional residents)	1-5 7-11

Use universe EDUCLFR in order to include institutional residents (see Chart 1 on page 18).

B. 1981 Labour Force Data from the 1981 Data Base Historically Comparable to 1986

Some users may wish to compare 1981 and 1986 labour force activity data only. In most cases, LFTAG from 1981 and 1986 data bases should be used. However, as explained in the special note (see page 16), the absence of a question on school attendance in 1986 does have an effect upon the comparisons between 1981 and 1986. Users for whom this difference is significant (i.e. youth unemployment data) can retrieve 1981 data comparable to 1986 using the following STATPAK request. There is no change to the way in which 1986 data is retrieved (LFTAG).

1981 data base

```
u: omni;
a: total/*Canada*/, each sp..;
d: lf8681 on pp as 1 if lftag=L01,
           as 2 if lftag=L02,
           as 3 if lftag=L03,
           as 4 if lftag=L04,
           as 5 if layab = layoff & lokwk = no,
           as 6 if layab = layoff & reasn ne other & reasn ne school & lokwk =
yes full_time,
           as 7 if layab=layoff & reasn ne other & reasn ne school & lokwk =
yes_part_time,
           as 8 if nujob = yes & lokwk = no & (lstwk= in_1980|in_1981),
           as 9 if nujob= yes & reasn ne other & reasn ne school & (lstwk=
in_1980|in 1981) & lokwk = yes_full_time,
           as 10 if nujob = yes & reasn ne other & reasn ne school & (lstwk=
in_1980|in_1981) & lokwk = yes_part_time,
           as 11 if nujob = yes & lokwk = no & (lstwk= before_1980|never),
           as 12 if nujob = yes & reasn ne other & reasn ne school &
(lstwk=before_1980|never) & lokwk = yes_full_time,
           as 13 if nujob = yes & reasn ne other & reasn ne school &
(lstwk=before_1980|never) & lokwk = yes_part_time,
           as 14 if lftag = L14,
           as 15 if lftag = L15,
           as 16 if lftag = L16,
           as 17 if lftag = L17,
           as 18 if lftag = L18,
           as 19 if lftag = L19,
           as 20 if lftag = L20,
           as 21 if lftag = L21;
```

h: derived lftag (no school attendance) for Canada and provinces;  
s: age ge 15 & inmind=no;

```
c: total/*labour force activity derived*/,
lf8681 1-4/*employed*/,
5-17/*unemployed*/,
#2 + #3/*labour force*/,
18-21/*not in labour force*/;
t: sum(emppw5) double precision;
```

C. 1976 Labour Force Activity Data from the 1976 Data Base Historically Comparable to 1986

1976 data base

Users interested in comparing 1976 and 1986 data only can obtain 1976 data historically comparable to 1986 using the following STATPAK request. There is no change to the way in which the 1986 data is retrieved (LFTAG).

```
u: educif;
a: each sp.,total/*Canada*/;
d: lf8676 on pp as 1 if (lftag eq lf02_nopay
    or lf01_pay|lf07_nopay_flt20),
    as 2 if layof = yes & lookw = no,
    as 3 if layof = yes & avalw = yes,
    as 4 if layof = yes,
    as 5 if absnt = yes,
    as 6 if nujob = yes & lookw = no,
    as 7 if nujob = yes & avalw = yes,
    as 8 if nujob = yes,
    as 9 if lookw = yes & avalw = yes,
    as 10 if lookw = yes,
    as 11 if lookw = no;

h: labour force activity (comparable to 1986 Census) for Canada and provinces;
s: lftag ne lf08_inmate;
c: total/*population 15 years and over*/,
    lf8676 1|5/*employed*/,
    2|3|6|7|9/*unemployed*/,
    #2 + # 3/*labour force*/,
    4|8|10|11/*not in labour force*/;

t:count double precision;
```



#### **IX. CONCLUDING REMARKS**

This user guide has assembled relevant items of information about the 1986 Census labour force activity data into one report for the convenience of users. Information about any of the subjects covered or assistance in using the data may be obtained by contacting Labour and Household Survey Analysis Division at (613) 951-0292.



**APPENDIX A**

**QUESTIONNAIRES**



1971 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE - LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY QUESTIONS

**31.(a)** How many hours did you work for pay or profit last week?

*Include all jobs and overtime.*

- None       20 or more  
 1-19

**(b)** Last week, how many hours did you help without pay in the operation of a family business or farm?

*Do not include housework in own home.*

- None       20 or more  
 1-19

**(c)** Did you look for work last week?

*For example, contact a Canada Manpower Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads, etc.*

- Yes       No

**(d)** Last week did you have a job from which you were on temporary lay-off?

- Yes       No

**(e)** Last week did you have a job or business from which you were absent because of illness, vacation, strike, training courses, etc.?

- Yes       No

**32.** When did you last work at all, even for a few days?

- In 1971        
 In 1970  
 Before 1970      **SKIP TO**  
 Never worked      **QUESTION 40**

**33.** How many hours do you usually work each week?

- 1-19       35-39       50 or more  
 20-29       40-44  
 30-34       45-49

1976 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE - LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY QUESTIONS

11. ACTIVITY IN LABOUR MARKET (including family farm or business) <i>Please complete all parts.</i>					
(a) Last week how many hours did you work for pay or in your own farm, business or professional practice? <i>(Do not include volunteer work or housework in own home.)</i>	(b) Last week how many hours did you help without pay in the operation of a family business or farm?	(c) Last week did you have a job from which you were on temporary lay-off?	(d) Last week did you have definite arrangements to report to a new job at a future date?	(e) Last week did you have a job from which you were absent for all or part of the week because of illness, strike, vacation, training courses, etc.?	(f) Did you look for work last week? <i>For example, contact a Canada Manpower Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads, etc.</i>
<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1-14 <input type="radio"/> 15-19 <input type="radio"/> 20 or more	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1-14 <input type="radio"/> 15-19 <input type="radio"/> 20 or more	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No  Skip to Question 12. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes
					 Were you available to start work last week? <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes

1981 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE - LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY QUESTIONS

39. (a) Last week, how many hours did you work (not including house-work or other work around your home)?

*Include:*

- working for wages, salary, tips or commission,
- working in your own business, farm or professional practice,
- working without pay in a family farm or business.

12  None ► Continue with Questions 39(b) to 46  
OR

13  Hours (to the nearest hour) ► Go to Question 41

- (b) Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?

*Mark one box only*

14  No

15  Yes, on temporary lay-off

16  Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons

- (c) Last week, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?

17  No

18  Yes

- (d) Did you look for work during the past four weeks? For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?

*Mark one box only*

19  No ► Go to Question 40

20  Yes, looked for full-time work

21  Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)

- (a) Was there any reason why you could not start work last week?

*Mark one box only*

22  No, could have started work

23  Yes, already had a job

24  Yes, temporary illness or disability

25  Yes, personal or family responsibilities

26  Yes, going to school

27  Yes, other reasons

40. When did you last work, even for a few days (not including house-work or other work around your home)?

*Mark one box only*

28  In 1981 ► Answer Questions 41 to 46

29  In 1980 ► Go to Question 46

30  Before 1980

31  Never worked in lifetime ► Go to Question 46

1986 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE - LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY QUESTIONS

**25.** (a) Last week, how many hours did you work (not including housework, maintenance or repairs for your own home)?  
Include ss work:

- working without pay in a family farm or business (e.g., assisting in seeding, doing accounts);
- working in your own business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership;
- working for wages, salary, tips or commission.

21  Number of hours (to the nearest hour) ► Go to Question 27

OR

22  None ► Continue with Questions 25 (b) to 32

• (b) Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?

Mark one box only

23  No

24  Yes, on temporary lay-off from a job to which I expect to return

25  Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons

• (c) Last week, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?

26  No

27  Yes

• (d) Did you look for work during the past four weeks? For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?

Mark one box only

28  No ► Go to Question 26

29  Yes, looked for full-time work

30  Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)

• (e) Could you have started work last week had a job been available?

Mark one box only

31  Yes, could have started work

32  No, already had a job

33  No, temporary illness or disability

34  No, personal or family responsibilities

35  No, going to school

36  No, other reasons

**26.** When did you last work, even for a few days (not including housework, maintenance or repairs for your own home)?

Mark one box only

37  In 1986 ► Answer Questions 27 to 32

38  In 1985

39  Before 1985

40  Never worked in lifetime ► Go to Question 32

**MAY AND JUNE 1986 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**



**APPENDIX B**

**COMPARISON TABLES**



Table 4. Comparison of 1986 Census Employment Estimates to May and June Labour Force Survey Employment Estimates (1986 Weight) by Sex, Canada and Provinces

Provinces	Sex	1986 Census	LFS - May 1986	LFS - June 1986	% diff. May	S.D. May	% diff. June	S.D. June
Newfoundland	T	182,365	180,000	201,000	1.31	2.26	-9.27	1.60
	M	108,555	108,000	121,000	0.51	2.25	-10.29	1.56
	F	73,805	72,000	80,000	2.51	3.26	-7.74	2.77
Prince Edward Island	T	52,125	52,000	57,000	0.24	1.41	-8.55	1.32
	M	29,560	29,000	32,000	1.93	1.66	-7.63	1.42
	F	22,570	23,000	25,000	-1.87	2.25	-9.72	2.30
Nova Scotia	T	346,685	343,000	355,000	1.07	1.12	-2.34	1.15
	M	201,790	197,000	204,000	2.43	1.24	-1.08	1.21
	F	144,895	146,000	151,000	-0.76	1.84	-4.04	2.02
New Brunswick	T	266,990	268,000	275,000	-0.38	1.14	-2.91	1.26
	M	154,260	153,000	161,000	0.82	1.31	-4.19	1.44
	F	112,730	115,000	114,000	-1.97	1.87	-1.11	1.77
Quebec	T	2,778,460	2,823,000	2,943,000	-1.58	0.83	-5.59	0.83
	M	1,626,760	1,650,000	1,722,000	-1.41	0.83	-5.53	0.87
	F	1,151,700	1,173,000	1,220,000	-1.82	1.34	-5.60	1.40
Ontario	T	4,553,030	4,552,000	4,627,000	0.02	0.50	-1.60	0.54
	M	2,563,855	2,559,000	2,606,000	0.19	0.53	-1.62	0.56
	F	1,989,180	1,993,000	2,021,000	-0.19	0.86	-1.57	0.90
Manitoba	T	492,145	489,000	495,000	0.64	0.95	-0.58	0.95
	M	279,650	275,000	279,000	1.69	1.01	0.23	1.02
	F	212,500	214,000	216,000	-0.70	1.54	-1.62	1.51
Saskatchewan	T	455,720	458,000	465,000	-0.50	1.06	-2.00	1.06
	M	268,345	264,000	267,000	1.65	1.03	0.50	1.06
	F	187,380	194,000	198,000	-3.41	1.70	-5.36	1.59
Alberta	T	1,154,495	1,144,000	1,161,000	0.92	0.74	-0.56	0.78
	M	656,215	638,000	652,000	2.86	0.81	0.65	0.80
	F	498,275	505,000	509,000	-1.33	1.19	-2.11	1.25
British Columbia	T	1,271,685	1,282,000	1,310,000	-0.80	0.85	-2.92	0.98
	M	724,820	731,000	747,000	-0.85	0.93	-2.97	1.02
	F	546,860	551,000	563,000	-0.75	1.33	-2.87	1.67
CANADA	T	11,553,700	11,590,000	11,887,000	-0.31	0.32	-2.80	0.33
	M	6,613,810	6,604,000	6,791,000	0.15	0.33	-2.61	0.35
	F	4,939,890	4,987,000	5,096,000	-0.94	0.52	-3.06	0.55

Table 5. Comparison of 1986 Census Unemployment Estimates to May and June Labour Force Survey Unemployment Estimates (Survey Estimates Using Survey Definitions, 1986 Weight) by Sex, Canada and Provinces

Provinces	Sex	1986 Census	LFS - May 1986	LFS - June 1986	% diff. May	S.D. May	% diff. June	S.D. June
Newfoundland	T	63,285	43,000	43,000	47.17	5.50	47.17	4.97
	M	35,830	24,000	25,000	49.29	6.64	43.32	5.07
	F	27,455	19,000	18,000	44.50	7.39	52.53	7.97
Prince Edward Island	T	9,795	7,000	7,000	39.93	7.70	39.93	6.78
	M	5,215	4,000	3,000	30.38	9.40	73.83	8.63
	F	4,580	3,000	3,000	52.67	9.60	52.67	9.98
Nova Scotia	T	55,940	53,000	48,000	5.55	4.26	16.54	5.61
	M	29,370	30,000	26,000	-2.10	5.07	12.96	6.71
	F	26,575	23,000	22,000	15.54	6.28	20.80	8.00
New Brunswick	T	54,945	47,000	46,000	16.90	4.65	19.45	4.28
	M	30,955	28,000	27,000	10.55	5.98	14.65	5.05
	F	23,990	19,000	20,000	26.26	6.36	19.95	6.67
Quebec	T	415,845	335,000	329,000	24.13	3.63	26.40	3.86
	M	222,260	186,000	173,000	19.49	4.74	28.47	5.19
	F	193,585	150,000	157,000	29.06	4.80	23.30	5.26
Ontario	T	334,635	333,000	347,000	0.49	3.43	-3.56	3.69
	M	161,610	174,000	180,000	-7.12	4.79	-10.22	5.22
	F	173,030	159,000	167,000	8.82	4.90	3.61	5.01
Manitoba	T	39,000	41,000	34,000	-4.88	5.36	14.71	6.97
	M	20,315	24,000	20,000	-15.35	7.54	1.58	9.11
	F	18,680	17,000	14,000	9.88	8.11	33.43	10.19
Saskatchewan	T	38,315	38,000	34,000	0.83	4.91	12.69	5.67
	M	20,020	22,000	19,000	-9.00	5.66	5.37	6.98
	F	18,295	16,000	15,000	14.34	7.20	21.97	8.09
Alberta	T	124,240	137,000	131,000	-9.31	3.77	-5.16	4.65
	M	71,280	88,000	79,000	-19.00	4.58	-9.77	5.69
	F	52,955	49,000	52,000	8.07	5.31	1.84	6.39
British Columbia	T	189,960	174,000	168,000	9.17	3.82	13.07	4.54
	M	106,125	102,000	96,000	4.04	4.88	10.55	5.74
	F	83,825	72,000	72,000	16.42	5.21	16.42	6.50
CANADA	T	1,325,955	1,207,000	1,187,000	9.86	1.60	11.71	1.78
	M	702,995	681,000	648,000	3.23	2.08	8.49	2.34
	F	622,960	526,000	538,000	18.43	2.26	15.79	2.50

**Table 6. Comparison of 1986 Census Unemployment Estimates to May and June Labour Force Survey Unemployment Estimates (Survey Estimates Redefined to Census Definitions, 1986 Weight) by Sex, Canada and Provinces**

Provinces	Sex	1986 Census	LFS - May 1986	LFS - June 1986	% diff. May	S.D. May	% diff. June	S.D. June
Newfoundland	T	63,285	44,000	47,000	43.83	5.50	34.65	4.97
	M	35,820	25,000	27,000	43.28	6.64	32.67	5.07
	F	27,455	19,000	20,000	44.50	7.39	37.28	7.97
Prince Edward Island	T	9,795	7,000	8,000	39.93	7.70	22.44	6.78
	M	5,215	4,000	4,000	30.38	9.40	30.38	8.63
	F	4,580	3,000	4,000	52.67	9.60	14.50	9.98
Nova Scotia	T	55,940	54,000	53,000	3.59	4.26	5.55	5.61
	M	29,370	31,000	29,000	-5.26	5.07	1.28	6.71
	F	26,575	24,000	23,000	10.73	6.28	15.54	8.00
New Brunswick	T	54,945	48,000	48,000	14.47	4.65	14.47	4.28
	M	30,955	29,000	28,000	6.74	5.98	10.55	5.05
	F	23,990	20,000	20,000	19.95	6.36	19.95	6.67
Quebec	T	415,845	360,000	349,000	15.51	3.63	19.15	3.86
	M	222,260	197,000	182,000	12.82	4.74	22.12	5.19
	F	193,585	163,000	167,000	18.76	4.80	15.92	5.26
Ontario	T	334,635	348,000	364,000	-3.84	3.43	-8.07	3.69
	M	161,610	183,000	190,000	-11.69	4.79	-14.94	5.22
	F	173,030	165,000	174,000	4.87	4.90	-0.56	5.01
Manitoba	T	39,000	43,000	39,000	-9.30	5.36	0.00	6.97
	M	20,315	25,000	23,000	-18.74	7.54	-11.67	9.11
	F	18,680	18,000	16,000	3.78	8.11	16.75	10.19
Saskatchewan	T	38,315	39,000	37,000	-1.76	4.91	3.55	5.67
	M	20,020	22,000	21,000	-9.00	5.66	-4.67	6.98
	F	18,295	17,000	16,000	7.62	7.20	14.34	8.09
Alberta	T	124,240	142,000	137,000	-12.51	3.77	-9.31	4.65
	M	71,280	91,000	82,000	-21.67	4.58	-13.07	5.69
	F	52,955	51,000	55,000	3.83	5.31	-3.72	6.39
British Columbia	T	189,960	179,000	178,000	6.12	3.82	6.72	4.54
	M	106,125	105,000	104,000	1.07	4.88	2.04	5.74
	F	83,825	74,000	75,000	13.28	5.21	11.77	6.50
CANADA	T	1,325,955	1,266,000	1,260,000	4.74	1.60	5.23	1.78
	M	702,995	712,000	690,000	-1.26	2.08	1.88	2.34
	F	622,960	554,000	570,000	12.45	2.26	9.29	2.50

**Table 7. Comparison of 1986 Census Labour Force Estimates to May and June Labour Force Survey Labour Force Estimates (Survey Estimates Using Survey Definitions, 1986 Weight) by Sex, Canada and Provinces**

Provinces	Sex	1986 Census	LFS - May 1986	LFS - June 1986	% diff. May	S.D. May	% diff. June	S.D. June
Newfoundland	T	245,645	223,000	243,000	10.15	1.52	1.09	1.41
	M	144,385	132,000	146,000	9.38	1.46	-1.11	1.22
	F	101,265	91,000	98,000	11.28	2.47	3.33	2.49
Prince Edward Island	T	61,920	59,000	63,000	4.95	1.18	-1.71	1.04
	M	34,775	33,000	35,000	5.38	1.23	-0.64	1.06
	F	27,150	26,000	28,000	4.42	2.00	-3.04	1.87
Nova Scotia	T	402,625	395,000	403,000	1.93	0.86	-0.09	0.92
	M	231,160	227,000	230,000	1.83	0.89	0.50	0.90
	F	171,465	168,000	173,000	2.06	1.49	-0.89	1.61
New Brunswick	T	321,935	315,000	321,000	2.20	1.04	0.29	1.07
	M	185,215	181,000	187,000	2.33	1.08	-0.95	1.09
	F	136,720	134,000	134,000	2.03	1.68	2.03	1.59
Quebec	T	3,194,305	3,158,000	3,272,000	1.15	0.64	-2.37	0.66
	M	1,849,025	1,835,000	1,895,000	0.76	0.63	-2.43	0.64
	F	1,345,280	1,323,000	1,377,000	1.68	1.12	-2.30	1.16
Ontario	T	4,887,670	4,886,000	4,974,000	0.03	0.45	-1.74	0.45
	M	2,725,465	2,733,000	2,785,000	-0.28	0.40	-2.14	0.41
	F	2,162,200	2,153,000	2,188,000	0.43	0.78	-1.18	0.82
Manitoba	T	531,145	530,000	529,000	0.22	0.74	0.41	0.79
	M	299,970	299,000	300,000	0.32	0.70	-0.01	0.77
	F	231,180	231,000	229,000	0.08	1.33	0.95	1.42
Saskatchewan	T	494,035	495,000	500,000	-0.19	0.88	-1.19	0.86
	M	288,365	285,000	287,000	1.18	0.77	0.48	0.81
	F	205,670	210,000	213,000	-2.06	1.51	-3.44	1.37
Alberta	T	1,278,730	1,280,000	1,292,000	-0.10	0.52	-1.03	0.63
	M	727,495	726,000	731,000	0.21	0.54	-0.48	0.57
	F	551,230	554,000	561,000	-0.50	1.00	-1.74	1.12
British Columbia	T	1,461,640	1,455,000	1,478,000	0.46	0.64	-1.11	0.76
	M	830,945	833,000	843,000	-0.25	0.65	-1.43	0.67
	F	630,690	622,000	634,000	1.40	1.12	-0.52	1.45
CANADA	T	12,879,655	12,798,000	13,074,000	0.64	0.26	-1.49	0.27
	M	7,316,800	7,285,000	7,439,000	0.44	0.25	-1.64	0.25
	F	5,562,850	5,513,000	5,634,000	0.90	0.45	-1.26	0.48

**Table 8. Comparison of 1986 Census Labour Force Estimates to May and June Labour Force Survey Labour Force Estimates (Survey Estimates Using Census Definitions, 1986 Weight) by Sex, Canada and Provinces**

Provinces	Sex	1986 Census	LFS - May 1986	LFS - June 1986	% diff. May	S.D. May	% diff. June	S.D. June
Newfoundland	T	245,645	224,000	248,000	9.66	1.52	-0.95	1.41
	M	144,385	133,000	148,000	8.56	1.46	-2.44	1.22
	F	101,265	91,000	100,000	11.28	2.47	1.27	2.49
Prince Edward Island	T	61,920	59,000	64,000	4.95	1.18	-3.25	1.04
	M	34,775	33,000	35,000	5.38	1.23	-0.64	1.06
	F	27,150	26,000	29,000	4.42	2.00	-6.38	1.87
Nova Scotia	T	402,625	397,000	408,000	1.42	0.86	-1.32	0.92
	M	231,160	228,000	234,000	1.39	0.89	-1.21	0.90
	F	171,465	169,000	174,000	1.46	1.49	-1.46	1.61
New Brunswick	T	321,935	316,000	323,000	1.88	1.04	-0.33	1.07
	M	185,215	182,000	188,000	1.77	1.08	-1.48	1.09
	F	136,720	135,000	134,000	1.27	1.68	2.03	1.59
Quebec	T	3,194,305	3,184,000	3,292,000	0.32	0.64	-2.97	0.66
	M	1,849,025	1,847,000	1,904,000	0.11	0.63	-2.89	0.64
	F	1,345,280	1,336,000	1,388,000	0.69	1.12	-3.08	1.16
Ontario	T	4,887,670	4,901,000	4,991,000	-0.27	0.45	-2.07	0.45
	M	2,725,465	2,742,000	2,796,000	-0.60	0.40	-2.52	0.41
	F	2,162,200	2,159,000	2,195,000	0.15	0.78	-1.49	0.82
Manitoba	T	531,145	532,000	533,000	-0.16	0.74	-0.35	0.79
	M	299,970	300,000	302,000	-0.01	0.70	-0.67	0.77
	F	231,180	232,000	231,000	-0.35	1.33	0.08	1.42
Saskatchewan	T	494,035	497,000	502,000	-0.60	0.88	-1.59	0.86
	M	288,365	286,000	288,000	0.83	0.77	0.13	0.81
	F	205,670	211,000	214,000	-2.53	1.51	-3.89	1.37
Alberta	T	1,278,730	1,286,000	1,298,000	-0.57	0.52	-1.48	0.63
	M	727,495	729,000	734,000	-0.21	0.54	-0.89	0.57
	F	551,230	557,000	564,000	-1.04	1.00	-2.26	1.12
British Columbia	T	1,461,640	1,460,000	1,488,000	0.11	0.64	-1.77	0.76
	M	830,945	836,000	851,000	-0.60	0.65	-2.36	0.67
	F	630,690	624,000	637,000	1.07	1.12	-0.99	1.45
CANADA	T	12,879,655	12,856,000	13,147,000	0.18	0.26	-2.03	0.27
	M	7,316,800	7,315,000	7,481,000	0.02	0.25	-2.19	0.25
	F	5,562,850	5,541,000	5,666,000	0.39	0.45	-1.82	0.48

**Table 9A. Comparison of Labour Force Activity Estimates from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of May (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-May survey defn.	% diff.	LFS-May census defn.	% diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
Both sexes					
All ages					
Employed	11,553,700	11,590,000	-0.31	11,590,000	-0.31
Unemployed	1,325,950	1,207,000	9.86	1,266,000	4.74
In labour force	12,879,655	12,798,000	0.64	12,856,000	0.18
Not in labour force	6,503,920	6,568,000	-0.98	6,510,000	-0.09
Population 15+	19,383,565	19,366,000	0.09	19,366,000	0.09
15-19 years					
Employed	705,760	849,000	-16.87	849,000	-16.87
Unemployed	183,490	166,000	10.54	200,000	-8.25
In labour force	889,245	1,015,000	-12.39	1,049,000	-15.23
Not in labour force	995,485	873,000	14.03	839,000	18.65
Population 15+	1,884,730	1,888,000	-0.17	1,888,000	-0.17
20-24 years					
Employed	1,597,250	1,556,000	2.65	1,556,000	2.65
Unemployed	286,925	276,000	3.96	293,000	-2.07
In labour force	1,884,180	1,832,000	2.85	1,848,000	1.96
Not in labour force	315,055	366,000	-13.92	349,000	-9.73
Population 15+	2,199,235	2,198,000	0.06	2,198,000	0.06
25-34 years					
Employed	3,350,480	3,346,000	0.13	3,346,000	0.13
Unemployed	384,395	352,000	9.20	358,000	7.37
In labour force	3,734,875	3,698,000	1.00	3,704,000	0.83
Not in labour force	699,985	729,000	-3.98	723,000	-3.18
Population 15+	4,434,855	4,427,000	0.18	4,427,000	0.18
35-44 years					
Employed	2,767,435	2,793,000	-0.92	2,793,000	-0.92
Unemployed	226,040	201,000	12.46	203,000	11.35
In labour force	2,993,475	2,994,000	-0.02	2,995,000	-0.05
Not in labour force	585,975	579,000	1.20	577,000	1.56
Population 15+	3,579,450	3,573,000	0.18	3,573,000	0.18
45-54 years					
Employed	1,797,855	1,789,000	0.49	1,789,000	0.49
Unemployed	137,660	123,000	11.92	123,000	11.92
In labour force	1,935,515	1,913,000	1.18	1,913,000	1.18
Not in labour force	569,785	593,000	-3.91	593,000	-3.91
Population 15+	2,505,295	2,506,000	-0.03	2,506,000	-0.03
55-64 years					
Employed	1,123,260	1,089,000	3.15	1,089,000	3.15
Unemployed	97,530	86,000	13.41	86,000	13.41
In labour force	1,220,790	1,175,000	3.90	1,175,000	3.90
Not in labour force	1,076,410	1,121,000	-3.98	1,120,000	-3.89
Population 15+	2,297,195	2,295,000	0.10	2,295,000	0.10
65 years and over					
Employed	211,665	169,000	25.25	169,000	25.25
Unemployed	9,915				
In labour force	221,575	172,000	28.82	172,000	28.82
Not in labour force	2,261,230	2,307,000	-1.98	2,307,000	-1.98
Population 15+	2,482,805	2,479,000	0.15	2,479,000	0.15

Table 9A. Comparison of Labour Force Activity Estimates from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of May (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Continued

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-May survey defn.	% diff.	LFS-May census defn.	% diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Employed	6,613,805	6,604,000	0.15	6,604,000	0.15
Unemployed	702,995	681,000	3.23	712,000	-1.26
In labour force	7,316,805	7,285,000	0.44	7,315,000	0.02
Not in labour force	2,132,745	2,152,000	-0.89	2,121,000	0.55
Population 15+	9,449,550	9,437,000	0.13	9,437,000	0.13
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Employed	370,460	446,000	-16.94	446,000	-16.94
Unemployed	96,145	90,000	6.83	108,000	-10.98
In labour force	466,610	536,000	-12.95	554,000	-15.77
Not in labour force	495,730	428,000	15.82	410,000	20.91
Population 15+	962,340	964,000	-0.17	964,000	-0.17
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Employed	831,805	812,000	2.44	812,000	2.44
Unemployed	155,875	156,000	-0.08	164,000	-4.95
In labour force	987,675	969,000	1.93	976,000	1.20
Not in labour force	107,280	124,000	-13.48	116,000	-7.52
Population 15+	1,094,955	1,092,000	0.27	1,092,000	0.27
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Employed	1,878,290	1,865,000	0.71	1,865,000	0.71
Unemployed	198,525	199,000	-0.24	203,000	-2.20
In labour force	2,076,815	2,064,000	0.62	2,069,000	0.38
Not in labour force	111,080	117,000	-5.06	113,000	-1.70
Population 15+	2,187,895	2,182,000	0.27	2,182,000	0.27
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Employed	1,580,250	1,576,000	0.27	1,576,000	0.27
Unemployed	112,620	104,000	8.29	105,000	7.26
In labour force	1,692,875	1,680,000	0.77	1,681,000	0.71
Not in labour force	87,625	96,000	-8.72	96,000	-8.72
Population 15+	1,780,500	1,776,000	0.25	1,776,000	0.25
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Employed	1,074,260	1,076,000	-0.16	1,076,000	-0.16
Unemployed	73,780	72,000	2.47	72,000	2.47
In labour force	1,148,045	1,148,000	0.00	1,148,000	0.00
Not in labour force	103,005	103,000	0.00	103,000	0.00
Population 15+	1,251,050	1,251,000	0.00	1,251,000	0.00
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Employed	728,655	711,000	2.48	711,000	2.48
Unemployed	60,810	57,000	6.68	57,000	6.68
In labour force	789,465	767,000	2.93	767,000	2.93
Not in labour force	317,610	339,000	-6.31	339,000	-6.31
Population 15+	1,107,070	1,106,000	0.10	1,106,000	0.10
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Employed	150,090	117,000	28.28	117,000	28.28
Unemployed	5,230				
In labour force	155,320	120,000	29.43	120,000	29.43
Not in labour force	910,415	944,000	-3.56	944,000	-3.56
Population 15+	1,065,735	1,065,000	0.07	1,065,000	0.07

**Table 9A. Comparison of Labour Force Activity Estimates from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of May (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Concluded**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-May survey defn.	% diff.	LFS-May census defn.	% diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Employed	4,939,890	4,987,000	-0.94	4,987,000	-0.94
Unemployed	622,960	526,000	18.43	554,000	12.45
In labour force	5,562,845	5,513,000	0.90	5,541,000	0.39
Not in labour force	4,371,175	4,416,000	-1.02	4,388,000	-0.38
Population 15+	9,934,020	9,929,000	0.05	9,929,000	0.05
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Employed	335,295	403,000	-16.80	403,000	-16.80
Unemployed	87,340	76,000	14.92	92,000	-5.07
In labour force	422,635	479,000	-11.77	495,000	-14.62
Not in labour force	499,755	445,000	12.30	429,000	16.49
Population 15+	922,390	924,000	-0.17	924,000	-0.17
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Employed	765,445	743,000	3.02	743,000	3.02
Unemployed	131,055	120,000	9.21	128,000	2.39
In labour force	896,505	863,000	3.88	872,000	2.81
Not in labour force	207,775	242,000	-14.14	233,000	-10.83
Population 15+	1,104,280	1,105,000	-0.07	1,105,000	-0.07
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Employed	1,472,195	1,480,000	-0.53	1,480,000	-0.53
Unemployed	185,865	153,000	21.48	155,000	19.91
In labour force	1,658,060	1,633,000	1.53	1,635,000	1.41
Not in labour force	588,900	612,000	-3.77	610,000	-3.46
Population 15+	2,246,965	2,245,000	0.09	2,245,000	0.09
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Employed	1,187,185	1,217,000	-2.45	1,217,000	-2.45
Unemployed	113,415	97,000	16.92	98,000	15.73
In labour force	1,300,600	1,314,000	-1.02	1,315,000	-1.10
Not in labour force	498,350	483,000	3.18	482,000	3.39
Population 15+	1,798,950	1,796,000	0.16	1,796,000	0.16
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Employed	723,590	713,000	1.49	713,000	1.49
Unemployed	63,875	51,000	25.25	51,000	25.25
In labour force	787,470	764,000	3.07	764,000	3.07
Not in labour force	466,775	490,000	-4.74	490,000	-4.74
Population 15+	1,254,245	1,255,000	-0.06	1,255,000	-0.06
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Employed	394,605	378,000	4.39	378,000	4.39
Unemployed	36,720	29,000	26.62	29,000	26.62
In labour force	431,325	408,000	5.72	408,000	5.72
Not in labour force	758,800	781,000	-2.84	781,000	-2.84
Population 15+	1,190,125	1,189,000	0.09	1,189,000	0.09
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Employed	61,570	51,000	20.73	51,000	20.73
Unemployed	4,685				
In labour force	66,255	52,000	27.41	52,000	27.41
Not in labour force	1,350,815	1,363,000	-0.89	1,363,000	-0.89
Population 15+	1,417,070	1,415,000	0.15	1,415,000	0.15

**Table 9B. Comparison of Labour Force Activity Estimates from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of June (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-June survey defn.	% diff.	LFS-June census defn.	% diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Both sexes</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Employed	11,553,700	11,887,000	-2.80	11,887,000	-2.80
Unemployed	1,325,950	1,187,000	11.71	1,260,000	5.23
In labour force	12,879,655	13,074,000	-1.49	13,147,000	-2.03
Not in labour force	6,503,920	6,314,000	3.01	6,240,000	4.23
Population 15+	19,383,565	19,388,000	-0.02	19,388,000	-0.02
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Employed	705,760	984,000	-28.28	984,000	-28.28
Unemployed	183,490	197,000	-6.86	259,000	-29.15
In labour force	889,245	1,180,000	-24.64	1,242,000	-28.40
Not in labour force	995,485	706,000	41.00	644,000	54.58
Population 15+	1,884,730	1,886,000	-0.07	1,886,000	-0.07
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Employed	1,597,250	1,651,000	-3.26	1,651,000	-3.26
Unemployed	286,925	250,000	14.77	256,000	12.08
In labour force	1,884,180	1,902,000	-0.94	1,907,000	-1.20
Not in labour force	315,055	290,000	8.64	284,000	10.93
Population 15+	2,199,235	2,191,000	0.38	2,191,000	0.38
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Employed	3,350,480	3,394,000	-1.28	3,394,000	-1.28
Unemployed	384,395	354,000	8.59	358,000	7.37
In labour force	3,734,875	3,748,000	-0.35	3,752,000	-0.46
Not in labour force	699,985	685,000	2.19	681,000	2.79
Population 15+	4,434,855	4,433,000	0.04	4,433,000	0.04
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Employed	2,767,435	2,803,000	-1.27	2,803,000	-1.27
Unemployed	226,040	198,000	14.16	200,000	13.02
In labour force	2,993,475	3,001,000	-0.25	3,003,000	-0.32
Not in labour force	585,975	583,000	0.51	581,000	0.86
Population 15+	3,579,450	3,584,000	-0.13	3,584,000	-0.13
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Employed	1,797,855	1,795,000	0.16	1,795,000	0.16
Unemployed	137,660	109,000	26.29	109,000	26.29
In labour force	1,935,515	1,904,000	1.66	1,904,000	1.66
Not in labour force	569,785	605,000	-5.82	605,000	-5.82
Population 15+	2,505,295	2,509,000	-0.15	2,509,000	-0.15
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Employed	1,123,260	1,091,000	2.96	1,091,000	2.96
Unemployed	97,530	76,000	28.33	76,000	28.33
In labour force	1,220,790	1,168,000	4.52	1,168,000	4.52
Not in labour force	1,076,410	1,129,000	-4.66	1,129,000	-4.66
Population 15+	2,297,195	2,297,000	0.01	2,297,000	0.01
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Employed	211,665	169,000	25.25	169,000	25.25
Unemployed	9,915				
In labour force	221,575	172,000	28.82	172,000	28.82
Not in labour force	2,261,230	2,316,000	-2.36	2,316,000	-2.36
Population 15+	2,482,805	2,488,000	-0.21	2,488,000	-0.21

Table 9B. Comparison of Labour Force Activity Estimates from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of June (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Continued

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-June survey defn.	% diff.	LFS-June census defn.	% diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Employed	6,613,805	6,791,000	-2.61	6,791,000	-2.61
Unemployed	702,995	648,000	8.49	690,000	1.88
In labour force	7,316,805	7,439,000	-1.64	7,481,000	-2.19
Not in labour force	2,132,745	2,008,000	6.21	1,966,000	8.48
Population 15+	9,449,550	9,447,000	0.03	9,447,000	0.03
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Employed	370,460	503,000	-26.35	503,000	-26.35
Unemployed	96,145	108,000	-10.98	143,000	-32.77
In labour force	466,610	611,000	-23.63	645,000	-27.66
Not in labour force	495,730	353,000	40.43	318,000	55.89
Population 15+	962,340	963,000	-0.07	963,000	-0.07
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Employed	831,805	860,000	-3.28	860,000	-3.28
Unemployed	155,875	144,000	8.25	148,000	5.32
In labour force	987,675	1,005,000	-1.72	1,008,000	-2.02
Not in labour force	107,280	84,000	27.71	81,000	32.44
Population 15+	1,094,955	1,089,000	0.55	1,089,000	0.55
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Employed	1,878,290	1,905,000	-1.40	1,905,000	-1.40
Unemployed	198,525	186,000	6.73	189,000	5.04
In labour force	2,076,815	2,091,000	-0.68	2,094,000	-0.82
Not in labour force	111,080	93,000	19.44	91,000	22.07
Population 15+	2,187,895	2,185,000	0.13	2,185,000	0.13
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Employed	1,580,250	1,594,000	-0.86	1,594,000	-0.86
Unemployed	112,620	99,000	13.76	101,000	11.50
In labour force	1,692,875	1,693,000	-0.01	1,695,000	-0.13
Not in labour force	87,625	89,000	-1.54	87,000	0.72
Population 15+	1,780,500	1,782,000	-0.08	1,782,000	-0.08
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Employed	1,074,260	1,095,000	-1.89	1,095,000	-1.89
Unemployed	73,780	57,000	29.44	57,000	29.44
In labour force	1,148,045	1,152,000	-0.34	1,152,000	-0.34
Not in labour force	103,005	100,000	3.00	100,000	3.00
Population 15+	1,251,050	1,253,000	-0.16	1,253,000	-0.16
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Employed	728,655	717,000	1.63	717,000	1.63
Unemployed	60,810	51,000	19.24	51,000	19.24
In labour force	789,465	768,000	2.79	768,000	2.79
Not in labour force	317,610	340,000	-6.59	339,000	-6.31
Population 15+	1,107,070	1,107,000	0.01	1,107,000	0.01
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Employed	150,090	117,000	28.28	117,000	28.28
Unemployed	5,230				
In labour force	155,320	119,000	30.52	119,000	30.52
Not in labour force	910,415	949,000	-4.07	949,000	-4.07
Population 15+	1,065,735	1,068,000	-0.21	1,068,000	-0.21

**Table 9B. Comparison of Labour Force Activity Estimates from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of June (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Concluded**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-June survey defn.	% diff.	LFS-June census defn.	% diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Employed	4,939,890	5,096,000	-3.06	5,096,000	-3.06
Unemployed	622,960	538,000	15.79	570,000	9.29
In labour force	5,562,845	5,634,000	-1.26	5,666,000	-1.82
Not in labour force	4,371,175	4,306,000	1.51	4,275,000	2.25
Population 15+	9,934,020	9,941,000	-0.07	9,941,000	-0.07
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Employed	335,295	481,000	-30.29	481,000	-30.29
Unemployed	87,340	89,000	-1.87	116,000	-24.71
In labour force	422,635	570,000	-25.85	597,000	-29.21
Not in labour force	499,755	353,000	41.57	326,000	53.30
Population 15+	922,390	923,000	-0.07	923,000	-0.07
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Employed	765,445	791,000	-3.23	791,000	-3.23
Unemployed	131,055	106,000	23.64	108,000	21.35
In labour force	896,505	897,000	-0.06	899,000	-0.28
Not in labour force	207,775	205,000	1.35	203,000	2.35
Population 15+	1,104,280	1,102,000	0.21	1,102,000	0.21
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Employed	1,472,195	1,489,000	-1.13	1,489,000	-1.13
Unemployed	185,865	168,000	10.63	169,000	9.98
In labour force	1,658,060	1,657,000	0.06	1,658,000	0.00
Not in labour force	588,900	592,000	-0.52	590,000	-0.19
Population 15+	2,246,965	2,248,000	-0.05	2,248,000	-0.05
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Employed	1,187,185	1,209,000	-1.80	1,209,000	-1.80
Unemployed	113,415	99,000	14.56	99,000	14.56
In labour force	1,300,600	1,308,000	-0.57	1,308,000	-0.57
Not in labour force	498,350	494,000	0.88	494,000	0.88
Population 15+	1,798,950	1,802,000	-0.17	1,802,000	-0.17
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Employed	723,590	700,000	3.37	700,000	3.37
Unemployed	63,875	52,000	22.84	52,000	22.84
In labour force	787,470	752,000	4.72	752,000	4.72
Not in labour force	466,775	505,000	-7.57	505,000	-7.57
Population 15+	1,254,245	1,256,000	-0.14	1,256,000	-0.14
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Employed	394,605	374,000	5.51	374,000	5.51
Unemployed	36,720	25,000	46.88	25,000	46.88
In labour force	431,325	400,000	7.83	400,000	7.83
Not in labour force	758,800	789,000	-3.83	789,000	-3.83
Population 15+	1,190,125	1,189,000	0.09	1,189,000	0.09
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Employed	61,570	52,000	18.40	52,000	18.40
Unemployed	4,685				
In labour force	66,255	52,000	27.41	52,000	27.41
Not in labour force	1,350,815	1,368,000	-1.26	1,368,000	-1.26
Population 15+	1,417,070	1,420,000	-0.21	1,420,000	-0.21

**Table 10A. Comparison of Economic Indicators from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of May (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-May survey defn.	Diff.	LFS-May census defn.	Diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Both sexes</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Participation rate	66.45	66.08	0.37	66.39	0.06
Unemployment rate	10.29	9.43	0.86	9.84	0.45
Employment population ratio	59.61	59.85	-0.24	59.85	-0.24
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Participation rate	47.18	53.76	-6.58	55.56	-8.38
Unemployment rate	20.63	16.33	4.30	19.04	1.59
Employment population ratio	37.45	44.98	-7.53	44.98	-7.53
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Participation rate	85.67	83.35	2.32	84.10	1.57
Unemployment rate	15.23	15.07	0.16	15.83	-0.60
Employment population ratio	72.63	70.79	1.84	70.79	1.84
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Participation rate	84.22	83.53	0.69	83.67	0.55
Unemployment rate	10.29	9.52	0.77	9.67	0.62
Employment population ratio	75.55	75.57	-0.02	75.57	-0.02
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Participation rate	83.63	83.79	-0.16	83.84	-0.21
Unemployment rate	7.55	6.72	0.83	6.77	0.78
Employment population ratio	77.31	78.17	-0.86	78.17	-0.86
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Participation rate	77.26	76.32	0.94	76.33	0.93
Unemployment rate	7.11	6.43	0.68	6.44	0.67
Employment population ratio	71.76	71.41	0.35	71.41	0.35
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Participation rate	53.14	51.18	1.96	51.18	1.96
Unemployment rate	7.99	7.30	0.69	7.31	0.68
Employment population ratio	48.90	47.45	1.45	47.45	1.45
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Participation rate	8.92	6.94	1.98	6.94	1.98
Unemployment rate	4.47	1.93	2.54	1.93	2.54
Employment population ratio	8.53	6.81	1.72	6.81	1.72

**Table 10A. Comparison of Economic Indicators from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of May (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Continued**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-May survey defn.	Diff.	LFS-May census defn.	Diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Participation rate	77.43	77.20	0.23	77.52	-0.09
Unemployment rate	9.61	9.35	0.26	9.73	-0.12
Employment population ratio	69.99	69.98	0.01	69.98	0.01
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Participation rate	48.49	55.62	-7.13	57.48	-8.99
Unemployment rate	20.61	16.79	3.82	19.49	1.12
Employment population ratio	38.50	46.28	-7.78	46.28	-7.78
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Participation rate	90.20	88.67	1.53	89.38	0.82
Unemployment rate	15.78	16.14	-0.36	16.81	-1.03
Employment population ratio	75.97	74.36	1.61	74.36	1.61
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Participation rate	94.92	94.63	0.29	94.81	0.11
Unemployment rate	9.56	9.64	-0.08	9.82	-0.26
Employment population ratio	85.85	85.50	0.35	85.50	0.35
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Participation rate	95.08	94.58	0.50	94.61	0.47
Unemployment rate	6.65	6.22	0.43	6.25	0.40
Employment population ratio	88.75	88.70	0.05	88.70	0.05
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Participation rate	91.77	91.76	0.01	91.76	0.01
Unemployment rate	6.43	6.25	0.18	6.25	0.18
Employment population ratio	85.87	86.02	-0.15	86.02	-0.15
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Participation rate	71.31	69.34	1.97	69.35	1.96
Unemployment rate	7.70	7.39	0.31	7.40	0.30
Employment population ratio	65.82	64.22	1.60	64.22	1.60
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Participation rate	14.57	11.28	3.29	11.28	3.29
Unemployment rate	3.37	2.20	1.17	2.20	1.17
Employment population ratio	14.08	11.04	3.04	11.04	3.04

**Table 10A. Comparison of Economic Indicators from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of May (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Concluded**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-May survey defn.	Diff.	LFS-May census defn.	Diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
All ages					
Participation rate	56.00	55.52	0.48	55.80	0.20
Unemployment rate	11.20	9.55	1.65	10.00	1.20
Employment population ratio	49.73	50.22	-0.49	50.22	-0.49
15-19 years					
Participation rate	45.82	51.81	-5.99	53.55	-7.73
Unemployment rate	20.67	15.80	4.87	18.53	2.14
Employment population ratio	36.35	43.63	-7.28	43.63	-7.28
20-24 years					
Participation rate	81.18	78.09	3.09	78.89	2.29
Unemployment rate	14.62	13.87	0.75	14.74	-0.12
Employment population ratio	69.32	67.26	2.06	67.26	2.06
25-34 years					
Participation rate	73.79	72.75	1.04	72.84	0.95
Unemployment rate	11.21	9.38	1.83	9.49	1.72
Employment population ratio	65.52	65.93	-0.41	65.93	-0.41
35-44 years					
Participation rate	72.30	73.13	-0.83	73.19	-0.89
Unemployment rate	8.72	7.36	1.36	7.44	1.28
Employment population ratio	65.99	67.75	-1.76	67.75	-1.76
45-54 years					
Participation rate	62.78	60.93	1.85	60.93	1.85
Unemployment rate	8.11	6.71	1.40	6.71	1.40
Employment population ratio	57.69	56.84	0.85	56.84	0.85
55-64 years					
Participation rate	36.24	34.28	1.96	34.28	1.96
Unemployment rate	8.51	7.13	1.38	7.13	1.38
Employment population ratio	33.16	31.83	1.33	31.83	1.33
65 years and over					
Participation rate	4.68	3.68	1.00	3.68	1.00
Unemployment rate	7.07	1.32	5.75	1.32	5.75
Employment population ratio	4.34	3.63	0.71	3.63	0.71

**Table 10B. Comparison of Economic Indicators from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of June (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-June survey defn.	Diff.	LFS-June census defn.	Diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Both sexes</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Participation rate	66.45	67.43	-0.98	67.81	-1.36
Unemployment rate	10.29	9.08	1.21	9.59	0.70
Employment population ratio	59.61	61.31	-1.70	61.31	-1.70
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Participation rate	47.18	62.57	-15.39	65.85	-18.67
Unemployment rate	20.63	16.66	3.97	20.82	-0.19
Employment population ratio	37.45	52.14	-14.69	52.14	-14.69
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Participation rate	85.67	86.78	-1.11	87.04	-1.37
Unemployment rate	15.23	13.17	2.06	13.42	1.81
Employment population ratio	72.63	75.36	-2.73	75.36	-2.73
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Participation rate	84.22	84.54	-0.32	84.63	-0.41
Unemployment rate	10.29	9.45	0.84	9.54	0.75
Employment population ratio	75.55	76.56	-1.01	76.56	-1.01
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Participation rate	83.63	83.74	-0.11	83.79	-0.16
Unemployment rate	7.55	6.59	0.96	6.65	0.90
Employment population ratio	77.31	78.22	-0.91	78.22	-0.91
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Participation rate	77.26	75.89	1.37	75.89	1.37
Unemployment rate	7.11	5.72	1.39	5.73	1.38
Employment population ratio	71.76	71.54	0.22	71.54	0.22
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Participation rate	53.14	50.84	2.30	50.84	2.30
Unemployment rate	7.99	6.52	1.47	6.52	1.47
Employment population ratio	48.90	47.53	1.37	47.53	1.37
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Participation rate	8.92	6.89	2.03	6.89	2.03
Unemployment rate	4.47	1.58	2.89	1.58	2.89
Employment population ratio	8.53	6.78	1.75	6.78	1.75

**Table 10B. Comparison of Economic Indicators from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of June (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Continued**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-June survey defn.	Diff.	LFS-June census defn.	Diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Participation rate	77.43	78.75	-1.32	79.19	-1.76
Unemployment rate	9.61	8.71	0.90	9.23	0.38
Employment population ratio	69.99	71.89	-1.90	71.89	-1.90
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Participation rate	48.49	63.39	-14.90	66.98	-18.49
Unemployment rate	20.61	17.68	2.93	22.09	-1.48
Employment population ratio	38.50	52.18	-13.68	52.18	-13.68
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Participation rate	90.20	92.24	-2.04	92.54	-2.34
Unemployment rate	15.78	14.38	1.40	14.65	1.13
Employment population ratio	75.97	78.98	-3.01	78.98	-3.01
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Participation rate	94.92	95.72	-0.80	95.84	-0.92
Unemployment rate	9.56	8.91	0.65	9.02	0.54
Employment population ratio	85.85	87.20	-1.35	87.20	-1.35
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Participation rate	95.08	95.02	0.06	95.10	-0.02
Unemployment rate	6.65	5.85	0.80	5.93	0.72
Employment population ratio	88.75	89.46	-0.71	89.46	-0.71
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Participation rate	91.77	92.00	-0.23	92.01	-0.24
Unemployment rate	6.43	4.97	1.46	4.97	1.46
Employment population ratio	85.87	87.43	-1.56	87.43	-1.56
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Participation rate	71.31	69.34	1.97	69.35	1.96
Unemployment rate	7.70	6.60	1.10	6.62	1.08
Employment population ratio	65.82	64.76	1.06	64.76	1.06
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Participation rate	14.57	11.18	3.39	11.18	3.39
Unemployment rate	3.37	2.10	1.27	2.10	1.27
Employment population ratio	14.08	10.94	3.14	10.94	3.14

**Table 10B. Comparison of Economic Indicators from the 1986 Census and Labour Force Survey of June (1986 Weight) by Age and Sex, Canada - Concluded**

Labour Force Activity	1986 Census	LFS-June survey defn.	Diff.	LFS-June census defn.	Diff.
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
<b>All ages</b>					
Participation rate	56.00	56.68	-0.68	57.00	-1.00
Unemployment rate	11.20	9.56	1.64	10.06	1.14
Employment population ratio	49.73	51.26	-1.53	51.26	-1.53
<b>15-19 years</b>					
Participation rate	45.82	61.71	-15.89	64.68	-18.86
Unemployment rate	20.67	15.57	5.10	19.45	1.22
Employment population ratio	36.35	52.10	-15.75	52.10	-15.75
<b>20-24 years</b>					
Participation rate	81.18	81.39	-0.21	81.61	-0.43
Unemployment rate	14.62	11.81	2.81	12.05	2.57
Employment population ratio	69.32	71.77	-2.45	71.77	-2.45
<b>25-34 years</b>					
Participation rate	73.79	73.68	0.11	73.74	0.05
Unemployment rate	11.21	10.13	1.08	10.20	1.01
Employment population ratio	65.52	66.22	-0.70	66.22	-0.70
<b>35-44 years</b>					
Participation rate	72.30	72.58	-0.28	72.60	-0.30
Unemployment rate	8.72	7.55	1.17	7.58	1.14
Employment population ratio	65.99	67.10	-1.11	67.10	-1.11
<b>45-54 years</b>					
Participation rate	62.78	59.82	2.96	59.82	2.96
Unemployment rate	8.11	6.89	1.22	6.89	1.22
Employment population ratio	57.69	55.70	1.99	55.70	1.99
<b>55-64 years</b>					
Participation rate	36.24	33.61	2.63	33.61	2.63
Unemployment rate	8.51	6.35	2.16	6.35	2.16
Employment population ratio	33.16	31.48	1.68	31.48	1.68
<b>65 years and over</b>					
Participation rate	4.68	3.67	1.01	3.67	1.01
Unemployment rate	7.07	0.40	6.67	0.40	6.67
Employment population ratio	4.34	3.66	0.68	3.66	0.68



## **APPENDIX C**

### **RESPONSE RATES**



RESPONSE RATES FOR LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY - 1986 CENSUS

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Canada	94.5	94.6	94.5
Newfoundland	94.5	94.4	94.6
Prince Edward Island	94.2	94.9	93.5
Nova Scotia	93.8	93.5	94.2
New Brunswick	94.1	93.6	94.6
Quebec	94.5	94.8	94.3
Ontario	94.9	95.0	94.9
Manitoba	93.7	93.2	94.1
Saskatchewan	94.5	94.3	94.8
Alberta	95.2	95.1	95.4
British Columbia	93.9	93.8	94.0
Yukon	92.2	91.9	92.5
Northwest Territories	91.6	90.9	92.3
Overseas households	90.9	92.2	89.1

**RESPONSE RATES FOR Q.25(a) - LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU WORK?**

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Canada	97.0	96.7	97.3
Newfoundland	97.7	97.5	97.8
Prince Edward Island	96.8	97.3	96.4
Nova Scotia	96.5	95.8	97.2
New Brunswick	97.1	96.6	97.7
Quebec	97.2	97.0	97.3
Ontario	97.2	96.9	97.5
Manitoba	96.1	95.7	96.6
Saskatchewan	96.9	96.7	97.2
Alberta	97.5	97.3	97.7
British Columbia	96.6	96.2	97.0
Yukon	94.3	94.1	94.5
Northwest Territories	94.3	93.6	95.1
Overseas households	95.1	95.4	94.7

**RESPONSE RATES FOR Q.25(b) - LAST WEEK, WERE YOU ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF  
OR ABSENT FROM YOUR JOB OR BUSINESS?**

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Canada	93.7	93.0	94.1
Newfoundland	95.2	95.0	95.3
Prince Edward Island	94.4	94.3	94.4
Nova Scotia	93.9	93.3	94.3
New Brunswick	94.5	93.8	94.9
Quebec	94.0	93.5	94.3
Ontario	93.6	92.6	94.2
Manitoba	92.2	91.4	92.7
Saskatchewan	93.3	92.8	93.6
Alberta	93.9	93.9	93.9
British Columbia	93.0	92.3	93.5
Yukon	91.2	90.6	91.7
Northwest Territories	92.6	91.6	93.6
Overseas households	87.5	87.1	87.6

**RESPONSE RATES FOR Q.25(c) - LAST WEEK, DID YOU HAVE DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS TO START A NEW JOB WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS?**

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Canada	95.0	94.3	95.4
Newfoundland	96.7	96.6	96.9
Prince Edward Island	95.7	95.8	95.7
Nova Scotia	95.4	94.8	95.8
New Brunswick	96.1	95.4	96.5
Quebec	95.5	94.9	95.8
Ontario	94.9	94.0	95.5
Manitoba	93.2	92.5	93.7
Saskatchewan	94.3	93.8	94.6
Alberta	94.9	95.0	94.9
British Columbia	94.3	93.7	94.8
Yukon	91.4	90.9	91.8
Northwest Territories	92.6	91.6	93.5
Overseas households	88.1	84.5	88.9

**RESPONSE RATES FOR Q.25(d) - DID YOU LOOK FOR WORK DURING THE PAST FOUR WEEKS?**

	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>95.6</b>
Newfoundland	96.7	96.5	96.9
Prince Edward Island	95.6	95.6	95.7
Nova Scotia	95.5	94.9	95.9
New Brunswick	96.2	95.6	96.7
Quebec	95.9	95.3	96.2
Ontario	95.0	94.0	95.6
Manitoba	93.2	92.3	93.7
Saskatchewan	94.4	93.9	94.7
Alberta	95.0	95.0	94.9
British Columbia	94.5	93.8	95.0
Yukon	91.3	90.7	91.8
Northwest Territories	92.4	91.4	93.3
Overseas households	88.5	84.5	89.5

**RESPONSE RATES FOR Q.25(e) - COULD YOU HAVE STARTED WORK LAST WEEK  
HAD A JOB BEEN AVAILABLE?**

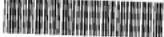
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Canada	98.8	98.8	98.8
Newfoundland	99.2	99.2	99.2
Prince Edward Island	98.9	99.1	98.8
Nova Scotia	99.2	99.2	99.1
New Brunswick	98.9	98.8	99.0
Quebec	98.6	98.6	98.6
Ontario	98.9	99.0	98.8
Manitoba	98.6	98.5	98.7
Saskatchewan	98.7	98.6	98.9
Alberta	99.1	99.0	99.1
British Columbia	98.9	98.8	99.0
Yukon	98.6	98.3	99.1
Northwest Territories	96.8	97.3	95.9
Overseas households	99.0	98.7	99.0

**RESPONSE RATES FOR Q.26 - WHEN DID YOU LAST WORK, EVEN FOR A FEW DAYS?**

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Canada	96.4	95.6	96.8
Newfoundland	97.6	97.2	97.9
Prince Edward Island	96.8	96.8	96.8
Nova Scotia	96.7	96.1	97.1
New Brunswick	97.1	96.6	97.5
Quebec	97.0	96.3	97.4
Ontario	96.5	95.5	97.0
Manitoba	94.2	93.3	94.7
Saskatchewan	95.2	94.8	95.5
Alberta	95.9	95.9	95.9
British Columbia	95.9	95.1	96.4
Yukon	92.6	92.0	93.2
Northwest Territories	93.3	92.3	94.2
Overseas households	90.7	84.2	92.3

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